

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

A running story
The pressures on Zola Budd, the girl who swapped a country

On the outside

Bernard Levin predicts a nasty surprise for Sarah Tisdall when she comes out of prison

40 years on

Had the men who plotted against Hitler survived, what would have been the effect on the new Germany?

and a hundred

The NSPCC reaches its centenary. Caroline Moorehead reports on its plans for the future.

Portfolio

There were two winners of The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. One lives in Epsom, Surrey, and the other in Northolt, Middlesex

Report page 2; Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play back page

Maxwell closer to success

Mr Robert Maxwell's take-over bid for Mirror Group Newspapers edged closer to success last night as his accountants continued their negotiations with Reed International. Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group chairman, told senior management that the sale could well go through provided Mr Maxwell could substantiate his bid. Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Envoy recalled

The Nigerian Government announced last night that it was recalling Major General Haldu Hananiya, its High Commissioner in London for consultations, after the alleged attempted kidnapping and drugging of Mr Alhaji Umuru Dikko. Remand hearing page 2

Cannon fears

Prototype water cannon being tested by police to deal with riots have such strong jets there are fears they could kill or seriously injure

Page 2

China's aid lead

China led the way at the conference on aid for African refugees by handing over a cheque for \$1m

Page 6

£1/4m handshake

The international investment management firm G. T. Management Ltd has paid a £260,000 "golden handshake" to co-founder Mr Richard Thornton, who resigned from the company last November.

Phoenix bid

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has made an agreed £397m takeover bid for Phoenix which will create Britain's third largest composite insurance group

Page 21

Opec request

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is seeking talks in Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil within an agreement on world production

Page 21

Defence dispute

West Germany's Defence Minister arrived in the US to answer Washington's accusations that Bonn is not spending enough on defence

Page 8

Admiral dies

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff from 1960 to 1964, son of the painter Augustus John, OM, died yesterday in Cornwall, aged 81.

Leader page 15
Letters on bail for miners, from Mr J. Morris, QC, MP, Liverpool, from the Minister of State for the Environment; first at York Minister, from the Archbishop of York

Leading articles: Miners; welfare

Features, pages 12, 14
The Polish fighter who rejects freedom; streamlining the benefits system; who will run with Mondale? Spectrum: Museum man going to the top

Cranfield School of Management – one of Europe's largest university business schools – a Special Report, pages 18-20
Obituary, page 16
Brassai, Randall Thompson Books, page 13

Anthony Masters reviews Wilson Knight's latest book on Shakespeare, Gay Firth on first novels; Edward Mortimer on Cyprus, Tim Heald on thrillers. Classified, pages 28 to 34
Super Secs, La crème de la crème, public appointments.

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Threat to industry grows as docks blockade tightens

● The docks strike by the transport workers' union spread to more ports and was promised action in support by other unions

● Holiday ferry services are likely to be affected by combined union action, although there is no intention to cause widespread chaos

● The NUM defied the High Court by adopting procedures to discipline anti-

strike rebels who have worked during the dispute

● The big clearing banks raised base lending rates by two points to 12 per cent. Mortgage rates may rise to as high as 13 per cent

● Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, accused the Prime Minister's office of being "rattled" and "silly" for alleging that he was plotting to oust Mrs Thatcher

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Government faced a growing industrial crisis last night as the national docks strike by the Transport and General Workers Union spread among its own members and gained pledges of industrial action from other unions.

The fast-tightening blockade of ports has grown within a week from a local dispute at Immingham Docks on Humberside into a conflict which could quickly surpass the 17-week miners' stoppage in its effect on the economy.

Docks delegates from all over the country yesterday backed the action called from midnight on Monday which has already brought 78 docks to a standstill.

The non-registered port of Harwich, Felixstowe, Holyhead, Dover, Ramsgate and Shoreham were still operating yesterday, but dockers there will hold mass meetings today and tomorrow to decide whether to join the action.

Whitehall is clearly worried about the situation and has asked the British Chambers of Commerce to compile a situation report. It will advise the Government that around three-quarters of the country's export and imports are now stranded at quaysides and the proportion is growing.

Employees regard the votes at the big non-registered ports as a crucial test of how the dispute

Continued on back page, col 1

Union at risk of contempt

Miners defy High Court

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The National Union of Mineworkers openly defied the High Court yesterday and adopted new disciplinary procedures that may be used to "try" anti-strike rebels.

By 166 to 62, delegates to the NUM's extraordinary annual conference agreed to set up an elected seven-man national disciplinary committee that should be operating within six weeks.

The debate and the vote on the new union "court" were both in defiance of an order handed down late the previous night by Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, but the union brushed aside the risk of contempt of court.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the union said: "I am not in contempt of my members, that is the important thing".

There was no indication last night that lawyers acting for 17 working Nottinghamshire miners, who successfully applied for the High Court order, would go back to the Vice Chancellor to institute proceedings for contempt. For the time being, at least, it seems that the

Continued on back page, col 5

Day of jitters

Pym denies plot to oust Thatcher

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, last night accused 10 Downing Street of being "rattled" and "silly" for issuing an allegation that he was hatching a plot to oust the Prime Minister. "It would be a good idea if they calmed down."

The bizarre dispute broke on a day of Conservative back-bench jitters, provoked by the news of the increase in interest rates, a faltering pound, and the "sell-out" to Liverpool's militants coming on top of the paving Bill crisis, the pits strike and the dockers' walkout.

Mr Pym, who is accustomed to No 10 vilification, in and out of office, replied that the suggestion was "the most extreme kind of invention".

A senior civil servant said that the only possible focus for a plot was a meeting to be held between Mr Pym and shire county representatives, who had deluded themselves into thinking that the Government had conceded victory to Liverpool.

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A Press Association report said early yesterday that Con-

tinued on back page, col 5

Middle, a top marksman, who has competed at Bisley since 1977, was also banned from all Army Rifle Association competitions for five years, and Bentley for two.

The two men come from one of the Army's less obvious sources of marksmanship, - they are weapons instructors at the Army Catering Corps apprentices' college at Aldershot. All soldiers, even cooks, receive firearms training.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. L. Graham, secretary of the Army Rifle Association, said last night: "This is an unfortunate and sad incident, since Ser-

Middle, back at the Commons, Conservative MPs were variously "twitching", "exasperated" and "angered" by the government's "loss of grip", "Munich-style sell-out on Liverpool" and the prospect of an autumn rise in mortgage rates.

The main division appeared to be between those who felt that some colleagues were suffering from a dose of "swine fever", which would die out when holidays were declared and those who felt that the difficulties were more endemic and that the Cabinet needed a shake-up.

Because of minor manufacturing variations in different batches of ammunition, all competitors in Army championships are issued with ammu-



The Prince of Wales in Windsor Great Park yesterday where he competed in the Rolex Cup polo match. Photograph Julian Herbert

Teachers to restart pay protest

By Collin Hughes

Britain's second largest teaching union decided yesterday to recommence sanctions in schools from Monday in protest at the management's delay in arranging arbitration on its pay claim.

The National Association of Headmasters/Union of Teachers took the decision when the employers side told ACAS, the arbitration service, yesterday that it would not have its case prepared until August 22. That means a pay award before next term is impossible.

Three working miners from Nottinghamshire who were due to attend the conference as delegates stayed away, so the coalfield – which is largely at work – was represented by 11 strikers and full-time officials.

This delegation voted against the new disciplinary procedure, though the moderates assumed they did so in the certain knowledge that it already had the necessary two-thirds majority to carry.

Delegates from South Wales, Durham and Kent areas of the NUM walked out of the conference in protest at the presence there of four working miners from South Derbyshire.

Continued on back page, col 5

Paving Bill plan to check GLC

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government published its plans yesterday for imposing tight control over the expenditure of the English metropolitan authorities during their 11 months of extended life before their projected abolition on April 1, 1986.

Amendments to the paving Bill, now before the House of Lords, are designed to give Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, powers to forbid the Greater London Council and the six other metropolitan county councils from disposing of land or entering into expensive contracts that might confine or impoverish their successors.

The unions have protested about the three week delay between the two sides agreeing to go into arbitration and the management failing to choose their selected arbitrator. The union side picked their names two days after arbitration was agreed.

The employers also told ACAS that they would only accept one of the three independent chairmen put forward.

Mr Douglas McAvoy, the deputy general secretary of the NUT, said the delay was unacceptable, and would do nothing to repair relations between employers and teachers after the bitter series of strikes that ended last month.

An employers' spokesman said they had only put forward one name in an attempt to save time. "So far as the dates are concerned, it is simply a question of the availability of those on the panel."

The main amendment, that the Lords – it, to debate on Monday, represents the Government's terms of reference to the Opposition, Conservative and cross-bench peers who last month joined forces to defeat the proposal to replace the councils when their terms expire next May, with nominally named transition bodies.

Without Mr Jenkins's consent, the councils will be unable to dispose of land, to sign building contracts worth more than £250,000, or contracts of more than £100,000 for maintenance work, or the supply of goods or services.

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Continued on back page, col 5

Libyan 'bureau' blown up

Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled "Sadr Brigade" blew up the Libyan "People's Bureau" in Beirut yesterday after blindfolding the caretaker and five security guards and removing them to the street outside.

Robert Fisk reports from Beirut that an attack had been expected if the Libyan Foreign

Minister was to go ahead with his visit to Lebanon today.

Also yesterday, Israel released two of the remaining four passengers detained from the Cyprus ferry hijacked to Haifa last month, including Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil at Battisborough School, near Plymouth.

Stories and Photographs, page 7

Lawson confident despite 2 point base rate rise

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

The major clearing banks raised their base lending rates by two percentage points yesterday, to 12 per cent, as the Bank of England bowed to the inevitable and signalled that a further rise was necessary.

Mortgage rates are expected to follow suit, rising by at least 2 per cent. The rise helped steady the pound which at one point dropped below the critical \$1.30 mark, but finished the day three-quarters of a cent up on Tuesday's close of \$1.3165.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said the rise would not delay the economic recovery which he described as "soundly based" and "well under way".

But Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, said the British economy "tootsers on the brink of crisis", the result of the world's money markets losing faith in this government's economic policy.

And Mr Richard Weinwright, the Liberal's economy spokesman, said "this crisis rate of interest shows the Government is merely administering a national decline".

Mr Lawson said he hoped the rise in interest rates would be only temporary. "Nothing has gone wrong," he said on television last night and added that there was "no reason to suppose interest rates will have to go up further".

Barclays Bank led the rise yesterday, increasing base rates just 45 minutes after the Bank of England raised its money market dealing rates. But the other banks all followed quickly. The banks will also have to raise their mortgage rates, and home loans for nearly six million building society borrowers are likely to rise by around 2 per cent to 12.25 per cent, and could go even higher.

Building societies were offering widely different predictions yesterday as to exactly where the mortgage rate will settle.

Abbey National's top officials were suggesting a mortgage rate of at least 13 per cent and possibly higher. By contrast, Mr Richard Williams, managing director of the Building Society Association, said a 12.5 per cent rate would be needed which would be interpreted as an increase to 12 or 12.5 per cent.

Stirling also had a better day against the other leading currencies and its trade-weighted value, down to 77.1 initially, ended the day up 0

Confrontation in the coalfields reverberates in Commons, docks and steelyards

Scargill denounces 'blatant state interference' in miners' strike

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, was yesterday accused of "state interference" in the coal mining strike by Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers.

In his presidential address to the extraordinary annual conference of the NUM, the miners' leader also predicted that a strike would move "towards autumn and winter", the union's negotiating position would improve.

"From the start of this dispute - in fact from the day our overtime ban began last November, there has been a lot of talk, particularly from the media, about democracy," Mr Scargill said. "I have noted with interest that those who are most vociferous in attacking our union, telling it what it should and should not do, are in fact the non-elected editors of newspapers or non-elected judges."

"They include such public figures as Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Megarry, who is now openly trying to run the affairs of our organization. I would hope that this conference rejects this blatant state interference in the affairs of an independent and democratic trade union."

"Indeed, what Sir Robert Megarry is trying to do is in violation of ILO conventions, but his actions reveal clearly the level and weight of state

interference with miners in this dispute."

Mr Scargill added: "Through the police, the judiciary, the social security system - which ever way seems possible - the full weight of the state is being brought to bear upon us in an attempt to try and break this strike."

Mr Scargill continued: "On the picket lines, not police in full battle gear, on horseback and on foot, accompanied by police dogs, have been unleashed in violent attacks upon our members."

"We have seen in our communities and villages the level of police harassment and intimidation which organized British trade unions have never before experienced."

Mr Scargill went on: "Preventing the right of people to move freely from one part of the country, or even county, to another, the calculated attacks upon striking miners in the streets of their villages; the oppressive conditions of bail under which it hoped to silence, discourage and defeat us - all these tactics constitute outright violation of people's basic rights."

"It may well be that we will have to go before the European Court of Human Rights to challenge these flagrant acts of injustice."

Against such a background, the NUM President insisted,

not one miner should be going to work. He said: "I appeal to those who are still at work: search your conscience. No trade unionist can justify crossing an official picket line. No trade union official can condone or collude in such an action."

Repeating his charge that the dispute had cost the British taxpayer £3,000m, Mr Scargill said that negotiations with the National Coal Board over the past week had continued for a marathon 25 hours. "Throughout this dispute, however, it has been clear that the board's negotiations are manipulated in every move by the Prime Minister, who seems obsessed with trying to defeat the National Union of Mineworkers."

MacGregor (Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman) is reported to have said that rather than settle this bitter and costly dispute, which has already savaged our nation's economy, he would prefer to see the miners' strike continue in order to defeat our union. We will not be defeated. The magnificent courage and determination of our people will see us through to victory."

Mr Scargill declared: "There can be no compromise in our union's principled opposition to the Coal Board's pit closure programme. Ours is a supremely noble aim: to defend

pits, jobs, communities and the right to work."

"We are now entering a crucial phase in our battle for the survival of this industry. For the first time since the strike began, even the pundits and the experts have started to admit that the pendulum is swinging in favour of the NUM."

"Coal stocks have dropped dramatically: there are little more than 14 million tons at the power stations, and the situation in industry generally is becoming critical."

"As we move towards the autumn and the winter, even the most intransigent Tories must recognize that our negotiating position will improve while that of the Coal Board, backed by the Government, will steadily deteriorate."

The conference had the task of re-dedicating itself to the union's policies of protecting pits and jobs, he concluded. "We are fighting in defence of our communities for the right to work and for our dignity and self-respect."

"The sacrifices and the hardships have forged a unique commitment among our members. They will ensure that the NUM wins this most crucial battle in the history of our industry. Comrades, I salute you for your magnificent achievements and for your support - together, we cannot fail."

Younger tells of 'outrage'

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The miners' strike threatened the fabric of Britain's free society, within which trade unionism had grown and flourished, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland and a confidante of the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Speaking at a parliamentary press gallery lunch, Mr Younger described the strike as "an assault on many of the things Britain stands for" and added that neither individuals nor the nation as a whole dared to compromise with anything quite so fundamental.

Six months ago, many of the events now occurring every day would have seemed inconceivable, impossible and unbelievable, he said.

The strike had been called by the leaders of the union in defiance of established, agreed rules.

"Who can remember violence towards workers wishing only to go to work of their own choice."

After referring to ballots having been held and ignored, Mr Younger added: "We should look at these events and consider whether they amount to industrial action at all".

Arson attack

Police confirmed yesterday that a fire which badly damaged offices of Hazel Transport, Newport, Gwent, one of the organizers of the coal and iron ore convoys breaking the blockade of the Llanwern steelworks, was an arson attack.

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*includes Cue Shops,
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Steel chief accuses pit strikers

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The much-vaunted recovery of Britain's state-owned steel industry, now losing more than £1m a day, had been "blown seriously off course" by the miners' strike, Mr Robert Haslam, the British Steel Corporation chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Haslam, who took over from Mr Ian MacGregor as head of the corporation, said in his annual report that the miners' attempts to shut down the steel mills was "an unbelievably policy deliberately to try to drive steel out of business".

The corporation which a year ago Mr MacGregor said he hoped would break even within 12 months, suffered a loss after interest for 1982-83 of £174m, a big recovery from the £383m deficit of the previous year.

But Mr Haslam's message is that without further drastic measures, including more job losses and mill closures, the corporation cannot possibly reach the target imposed by the Government of financial breaking even by next March.

The corporation's immediate objectives, Mr Haslam said, were to break even before interest and to achieve freedom from state aid.

The corporation's total loss for the last year, which includes redundancy costs, was £256m, against £869m in 1982-83. The number of employees fell to 71,000 from 81,000 the previous year and more than 166,000 four years ago.

Dockers see dispute as battle for jobs

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Dock workers' leaders see their national strike, now in its third day and spreading through our British ports, as standing shoulder to shoulder with the miners in their battle for jobs.

Both emerged over "little local difficulties". The dockers' action over the use of non-registered labour at Immingham dock, Humberside; the 17-week pitmen's stoppage because the National Coal Board wanted to close Cortonwood pit, Yorkshire.

If the Government allows the dockers' dispute to worsen, it will be fighting the labour movement's two crack divisions.

The Cabinet hopes that the Transport and General Workers' Union will have its own "dissidents" among non-registered workers in the way that the National Union of Mineworkers did in Nottinghamshire.

The root cause of the dockers' stoppage is the threat to the 36-year-old national dock labour scheme which offers job security to 13,700 registered workers.

The militancy of their leaders was awakened on April 12 this year by Mr Donald Stringer, chairman of the National Association of Port Employers, who declared that the relevance of the scheme had long disappeared, and with the Government's support would be abolished.

The conflict resolved itself in Tuesday's seven-hour talks between employers and unions in London into a dispute over a crucial piece of paper.

Dock workers' activists also believe that the dock labour boards are too slow to arrive at a decision. The British Steel Corporation is alleged to have timed the imports at Immingham so that it was impossible for the local board to meet and to outlaw the operation.

It guarantees no compulsory redundancies and that if any company closes in a registered



Mrs Anne Scargill arriving at Mansfield Magistrates' Court yesterday while her husband Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, attended a special delegates' meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers at Sheffield University.

Mrs Scargill appeared in the court to formally plead not guilty to charges of obstructing traffic and obstructing a police officer. She was arrested with three other women outside Silverhill Colliery, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

During the hearing a bail

condition imposed at the court in May which prohibited Mrs Scargill from entering the Nottinghamshire coalfield to demonstrate or to picket was lifted.

Mrs Scargill, aged 41, of Yews Lane, Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, had been caused "considerable difficulty" by the restrictions, her solicitor Mr John Howell said. She was often asked to attend meetings with her husband.

Their case was adjourned until October 22.

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Leaders of the TGWU regard the system as one of the few remaining bastions of employment security in an insecure Conservative Britain.

Since the Act establishing the scheme in 1947, the number of dockers covered has fallen from 80,000, largely because of new cargo-handling methods such as containerization.

But the cut in the workforce has been achieved at a high price. It has cost the Government £16m a year for the past 15 years in redundancy payments to registered dockers.

Leading article and letters, page 15

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Decline in booming market for video recorders shown by retail delivery figures

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The decline in the booming video recorder market has been confirmed by figures which show deliveries into the retail trade fell by 44.7 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1983.

Some special factors were at work but it confirms the tailing off in sales which first began to show in 1983 as annual deliveries fell marginally lower than those in 1982. The six million video recorders already sold represent a market penetration of some 30 per cent, and the trade believes saturation could be around the 50 to 60 per cent mark.

This picture emerges from the latest returns of the British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association (Bema), which believes the video market has matured beyond its initial boom period. Last year 2.16m video re-

corders were delivered into the retail trade, compared with 2.23m in 1982. This year's first quarter saw 304,000 deliveries down 550,000 in the same quarter last year.

Part of the drop in sales in the first quarter of this year was due to stock reductions by retailers anxious to minimize the effects of high interest rates. A re-rental market has also emerged, bringing machines on to the market for a second time, and dealers were also holding

VIDEO RECORDER DELIVERIES

	1982	1983	1984
Quarters	1	2	3
1	326	531	304
2	500	530	—
3	485	453	—
4	915	477	—
Total	2,236	2,160	—

Source: Bema

Psychiatrist helping in hunt for rapist

By John Witherow

A psychiatrist has been called into the hunt for a dangerous rapist, dubbed "The Fox" who evaded a big police search in Bedfordshire on Tuesday.

The man, who carries a shotgun and wears a balaclava helmet with slits for his eyes and mouth, raped a woman at Leighton Buzzard after raping her at gunpoint.

About 120 police, aided by officers from Thames Valley and Hertfordshire forces, yesterday continued the search of woodland where dogs had traced his scent. But they admitted the man has evaded the hunt and could be planning another assault.

The man about 5ft 7in and of slim build, has been called "The Fox" after detectives discovered he built a "lair" from chairs and blankets in one home, while waiting for his victims.

"It is this aspect which worries us," a policeman said. "It's as if he is not concerned about taking anything, so much as inflicting sheer terror on his victims, man and woman alike."

Drug smugglers' leader is jailed for 10 years

From Tim Jones, Swans

A man named as "the commander" of an international drugs smuggling gang which stood to make huge profits was yesterday jailed for ten years. Robin Boswell, aged 17, of Portland Road, Notting Hill, west London, was also told to pay a fine of £7,500 or have another 12 months added to his sentence.

He was also ordered to pay £75,000 towards the legal costs of the trial. A jury at Swansea Crown Court had heard that Boswell was the leader of the gang which was motivated by greed beyond the imagination.

The gang had stood to make at least £6m by smuggling cannabis into a remote west Wales beach where they had built an elaborate underground cavern.

The man named as Boswell's lieutenant, Soeren Beng-Arnab, a Dane, aged 35, of no fixed address, was sentenced to eight years for the same offence of conspiracy to import drugs.

Boswell's wife, Mrs Susan Boswell, aged 40, was sentenced to a total of two years in prison with one year suspended. She

US data link for home computers

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

A new service by which British microcomputer owners can be connected for almost 30p a minute to a Californian information bank containing 14 million articles, books, computer programs and technical reports was launched in London yesterday.

The service, called Knowledge Index, launched by Dialog, an American company, which hopes to attract British computer users on the same scale as in the United States. There are 5,000 customers of the US service which, the company says, is growing by 500 a month. Of that number, 20 per cent are doctors, 20 per cent teachers, librarians and writers, 12 per cent businessmen and women, and 10 per cent engineers.

The plethora of microcomputers in British homes has attracted the American company, and the information bank service is designed for that market, being available only from 6pm to 5am and on Saturday from 2pm. During the day, the company offers a service to businesses.

Customers would pay a £25 connexion charge and be charged on usage through their credit card account. The 30p-a-minute charge, the company says, includes any telephone charges. Customers will need a special electronic black box, at a cost of about £75, connecting the house telephone to the home computer. The customers dial a special number which ensures that they pay only local telephone charges, even though the service is in the United States.

The following were also sentenced:

Kenneth Dewar, aged 52, of Notting Hill, west London, and his son, Kash Dewar, aged 24, of Hampstead, north London, were each sentenced to five years on conspiracy charges. They had fled to Spain.

Paul Jenkins, aged 36, of St Ishmael's Dyfed, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy received six years.

Donald Holmes, aged 51, of Kensington, west London, who was found not guilty of the conspiracy charge but guilty of possessing cocaine with intent to supply it for social purposes was fined £3,000.

He was also sentenced to 18 months in prison but was told he would be released soon because he spent 18 months in custody on remand.

Mr Justice Leonard ordered the forfeiture of cocaine valued at £15,000 which Holmes had in a deposit box at his London home.

George Rowland, aged 38, of Bembridge, Hampshire, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and was sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for two years.

More bans on water use sought in South-west

By Kenneth Gostling

New restrictions covering the use of water for non-essential purposes, ranging from private swimming pools to the washing of buildings, were sought yesterday by the South-west Water Authority.

In addition to the ban on hospitals, it wants drought orders that would cover most of its 4,200 square miles. New orders would place north, mid, west Devon, Torbay and south-west Devon under new restrictions.

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PARLIAMENT July 11 1984

Councils campaign for 'their useless survival'

PROPAGANDA

Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, replying in the Commons to questions about the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils, said he hoped all those who might be worried about the future of their jobs would bear in mind the burden upon their employers and trade unions to lift the futile embargo on discussions on the future of the Government's policy.

We are making arrangements in the paving Bill (the went on) for a staff commission, but that can only be effective if the unions are prepared to talk it and cooperate. At present there is no sign of that cooperation.

He said later that he hoped to publish before Parliament's summer recess a document consisting essentially of a summary description of the dismantling of the various functions of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. It would be seen that the great majority of these would devolve upon the local democratic authorities — the borough councils in London and the district councils in the metropolitan areas.

He went on: The threats made by some upper echelons of government to encourage what I might describe as a scorched earth policy have made it necessary to protect the interests of successor authorities and their ratepayers. We should take steps to prevent abuses of these powers.

I ask MPs to await the detailed amendments to be tabled later today (Wednesday) in the House of Lords. Sir Anthony Grant (South West Cambridge, C) said that over Liverpool there had been even more wrangling and wringing by left-wing councillors. The rest of the country's taxpayers and ratepayers were fed up.

Mr Jenkins: Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as

every other authority. There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, grant related expenditure, block grants, penalties or disregards. The same rules apply to Liverpool as apply to all.

Mr David Atton (Liverpool, Mosley Hill, L) This Government has given way to intimidation, blackmail, bludgeoning and threats of retribution. Does not the Secretary of State accept that every offer he has made on the housing investment programme and inter-city partnership programme was on offer right from the beginning?

Mr Jenkins: In hope the leaders and councillors in other town and city halls will not be hampered by the rhetoric of Councillor Hutton. Mr Atton is right. There has been nothing accorded to Liverpool which could not have been perfectly well discussed in a simple partnership arrangement, a municipal partnership arrangement which applies to the other six partnership authorities in the country.

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publish before Parliament's summer recess a document consisting essentially of a summary description of the dismantling of the various functions of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. It would be seen that the great majority of these would devolve upon the local democratic authorities — the borough councils in London and the district councils in the metropolitan areas.

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amendments to be tabled later today (Wednesday) in the House of Lords. Sir Anthony Grant (South West Cambridge, C) said that over Liverpool there had been even more wrangling and wringing by left-wing councillors. The rest of the country's taxpayers and ratepayers were fed up.

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Change in law being considered

The Government is examining section 142 of the Local Government Act 1972 which the GLC and other metropolitan county councils are using to fund propaganda campaigns. Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr David Atton (Bassetlaw, C) stated that the continued exercising of section 142 was costing GLC ratepayers thousands of pounds to mount a scurrilous propaganda campaign including a misquotation by the Housing Minister and the misuse of a picture of Torvill and Dean?

Sir George Young replied Ratepayers are right to object to paying for propaganda with public money.

The minister has this matter under active review.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham, North West, Lab) Will you explain to the House there has been no impropriety by the GLC or the metropolitan counties in their use of section 142? That money has been spent legally and those who do not understand that should read the Act.

Under section 142, the GLC and other local authorities spend money on the advertising of jobs and for publicity.

Sir George Young: The 1972 Act was drafted at a time when there was a general convention observed by councilors of all parties that funds are not to be used for blatant party political propaganda.

Signs that cults are on the wane

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls called in the House of Lords for an inquiry into the activities of religious cults, the promoters of which, he said, had caused huge financial losses.

The activities of the organizations had been raised by Lady Ellet of Isipwood (C) who said she had received an enormous amount of information about the influence the cults had on children and young adults and on the breaking up of families. The cults were somewhat serious, the Government should take seriously.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, replied that the Government was aware of the very unfortunate effects which in some instances these cults had. As to their influence, there were signs that some of them were on the wane.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, pointed out that some of the cults were registered as charities under the existing law and were being subsidized out of the taxpayers' money.

Is it the Government's intention (the asked) to bring forward amending legislation on charities to cover matters such as this?

Lord Elton: The Attorney General (Sir Michael Havers) is considering proceedings in the High Court for the removal of charitable status from two of the charities connected with the Unification Church.

Lord Denning: The promoters of these cults have caused huge financial losses to this country and cannot be got at. Such funds as are here are registered as charities.

They are making enormous profits and causing immense damage. It is for an inquiry into all their activities.

Lord Elton: The effects of what these organizations do are often extremely harmful and deplorable. The Government cannot pursue outside the country, however much one disapproves of them, which are within the law.

As to an inquiry, I have to say that the experience of both the Netherlands and the French has been that such inquiries have not

revealed profitable ways to go forward by legislation.

Lady Macleod of Borve (C) said the cults treat people who come within their ambit with psychological torment, which softened the mind and often the brain. The description of their treatment was of "mental mugging and assassination of the free will".

Lord Mishcon: Would the minister consider consulting the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) as well as the Attorney General, with a view to our getting some clarification or alteration of the law which entitles these people to charitable status.

Lord Elton: I will bring his concern to the attention of both of them.

He pointed out, however, that the difficulty is the lack of definition in distinguishing between what was and what was not an acceptable religious cult.

Lord Elton: The effects of what these organizations do are often extremely harmful and deplorable. The Government cannot pursue outside the country, however much one disapproves of them, which are within the law.

As to an inquiry, I have to say that the experience of both the Netherlands and the French has been that such inquiries have not

been able to find any evidence of a greater range of low air fares available particularly on some of the longer routes. That is why we are seeking to persuade other governments concerned that that would be a good idea.

The Government was seeking a more flexible and in many cases lower air fare regime. Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State

Pressure for closing of loopholes in Act

COUNTRYSIDE

MPs pressed Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, during environmental questions in the Commons to give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced soon to close the loopholes in the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Mr Waldegrave said the Government would consider amending the Act improving some aspects of the Act, including looking at the amendment Bill put forward by Mr Peter Hardy (Weston-super-Mare, C). But he could not give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced in the autumn.

However, he would look at the suggestions sympathetically.

Does he recall the article in *The Sunday Times* which suggested that the Prime Minister is going to introduce legislation to make harsh penalties and disqualification of elected councillors under an Act which is 100 years old and unique to Britain? Should not surcharges be abolished altogether?

Mr Jenkins: I would advise Dr Cunningham to await the terms of the amendments to be tabled in the House of Lords.

Mr Waldegrave: I am not sure I can give an assurance in quite the terms Mr Hicks wants. But I am considering the suggestions made sympathetically.

Mr Hardy: Support for the amendment Bill, which the Government blocked last Friday, was both informed and as broadly ranging as possible.

Whilst Mr Waldegrave is unable to give the assurance, will he give a clear indication that the Bill will be introduced as urgently as possible before late on into 1982?

Mr Waldegrave: I did have useful discussions with Mr Hardy on some of the technical parts of his Bill.

Sir Hector Munro (Dumfries, C): The vast majority of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) are in very good hands and looked after lovingly by their owners and in no danger.

Mr Waldegrave: I agree, but there remain some worrying features of damage.

Mr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment: Will he not recognize the urgency of this problem? Has he seen the report of the Friends of the Earth which points out that in the last three years 133 SSSIs have been either damaged or completely destroyed?

The report states that most of the damage is from intensive agricultural activity, such as at Halvergate. This damage is gathering momentum and there is urgency about the matter.

Does not this show the Act is not working as it should and we must get on with this amendment Bill?

Mr Waldegrave: I have seen the figures and that is why I was a little hesitant in agreeing with Sir Hector Munro that all was satisfactory. For those reasons we are looking at the new clause for a broadening of the Act.

If section 142 applied to this Government, every member would be now have been surcharged and disqualified.

Sir George Young: Not so long ago he was a councillor for the London Borough of Islington and if he was frank with himself he would not tolerate the sort of propaganda being funded by that authority under this section. That is why the Government is having a broad review of this subject.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Would he take into account when drawing comparisons between public bodies, the fact that another public corporation, the National Coal Board, has spent more than £2m getting out phonny propaganda which will come out of the taxpayers' pocket over the coal dispute?

Sir George Young: It is a pity he could not see the picture of himself on the front of his friend's book.

Whatever section the coal board was using, it was not section 142 of the Local Government Act.

And I note with interest that despite his eloquence, miners in Bolsover continue work.

Mr Peter Bradwell (Leicester East, C): Ratepayers are fed up with the gross abuse of party political propaganda. Councillors in Leicestershire are paying £40,000 for a PR

exercise at the ratepayers expense to try to stop rate capping.

Sir George Young: He has articulated the view held by many people in this country. The problem is the mischief indulged in by an irresponsible minority.

Mr Jack Straw, and Opposition spokesman on the environment:

Since he has a reputation as a liberal, will he resist the authoritarian wing of his party who are so lacking in confidence in their own policies that they are seeking to curb opposition and prevent the public from learning the truth about this Government's policies?

Is it not about time the Government instead of searching for the mole in the Labour Party's eye, started to see the beam in its own eye?

This Government has outrageously abused the conventions relating to party political propaganda in the Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister's press office.

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In a written reply Mr Waldegrave said his department was in constant touch with the Broads Authority and he would be meeting members of it again on July 18.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) Finance (No.2) Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Lords (3): Trade Union Bill, report.

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Protest to Iran over tanker

GULF WAR

British ship-owners knew the risk they were taking by sending vessels into the Gulf war-zone and to give convoy protection would have serious and wide political implications. Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons after making a statement on the attack on the British Renown in the Gulf.

Mr Luce said: At approximately 1200 GMT, a British-owned and registered tanker, the British Renown was attacked from the air and struck by two missiles, which I am glad to report caused little damage and no loss of life among the crew, nearly all of whom are British subjects. The British Renown is now anchored nine miles off Dubai, and a member of the staff of our Consulate General has gone on board to render any assistance that may be needed.

All the available evidence is that the attack was made by aircraft of the Iranian Air Force. Accordingly, I am sure that the Iranian Government is going to be held responsible for this incident. The Iranian Ambassador to the UK has been summoned to the Foreign Office to assure him that the British Government will introduce legislation this coming autumn.

Mr Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall, C) views the situation as being one of mutual responsibility between the United Kingdom and the Iranian Government.

Mr Hicks: Support for the amendment Bill, which the Government blocked last Friday, was both informed and as broadly ranging as possible.

Whilst Mr Waldegrave is unable to give the assurance, will he give a clear indication that the Bill will be introduced as urgently as possible before late on into 1982?

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For sale: Town with a human feel

From Peter Davenport

Redditch
Even in a booming property market, the opportunity for prospective purchasers to acquire almost an entire town does not arise quite often. So the erection of an imaginary "for sale" board over the Midlands new town of Redditch has excited the interest of investors at home and abroad.

For the first time a new town development corporation is selling off a large and varied property package in the open market and five big firms have bid bids approaching £100m.

By April next, after 21 years in operation, the Redditch Development Corporation will be wound up and its assets sold off: shops, office blocks, 200 factories, thousands of houses, parkland and a public house will change hands.

But the impending financial transactions have led to a clash with the Labour-controlled Redditch District Council, which is alarmed at the prospect of so much property passing into the hands of one company, perhaps one based overseas.

Yesterday Mr Walter Stranz, leader of the council and head of the department of town planning at Birmingham Polytechnic, said: "We are all very concerned at this total change in procedure, with everything being offered in one 'bargain basement' sale."

"We will still be here to pick up the pieces should anything go wrong when the development corporation has gone. We should be closely consulted about the sale. We cannot veto it but we would like the opportunity to write some safeguards for the town into the agreement."

The policy that has so alarmed the council is the intention of the development corporation to dispose of its assets in a single financial operation.

"Since the beginning of the year corporation executives have discreetly approached 40 estate agents and property firms, looking for prospective purchasers. Detailed prospectuses of the properties on offer, together with maps, photographs and income projections, have been circulated to 'closely-vetted' companies. An initial list of 12 interested companies has now been narrowed down to five firm offers; four of the bidders are British and the other is based overseas.

On July 31 the 11-member board of the corporation will meet at its Holmwood offices, a converted nineteenth century country house on the outskirts of the town, to consider the offers that will effectively mean redundancy for most of its 170 staff.

The assets of the corporation,



My kind of town: Mr Norman More of the Redditch Development Corporation: "Not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder" (Photograph: John Manning)

which already has a high level of private investment in its projects, are being sliced off in four packages:

● The largest single package to come on the open market consists of the corporation's interest in more than 200 factories scattered around the town's six industrial estates, two office blocks, a garage and shop units with the leases held by many of the 6,000 private households the corporation has built. It is expected to fetch close to £20m.

● The £20m Kingfisher shopping centre, a futuristic edifice of Continental tiles and palm trees, carved out of the old town centre and housing 150 shops, restaurants and the Limeheight public house.

● A batch of "community assets", parks, woodland, grass verges and local meeting rooms will be offered to the local district council along with a string of income-producing attractions, such as shops and offices, to offset running costs.

● Almost 7,000 rented houses built by the corporation will be transferred to the local council under government statute.

The sale is a method of quickly meeting the Government's desire to see the management of new towns move into private hands. But Mr Norman More, managing director of the corporation, is

determined that the eventual purchases will have the interests of the town at heart. He has been with the corporation since its inception in 1964 and seen it attract 400 new factories and 13,000 new jobs to a town whose traditional industries have mostly died. The population has also doubled to about 70,000.

Mr More, aged 62, who will be made redundant with most of the rest of his staff when the deal goes through, said: "After all this time with the town we are naturally concerned for its future and that is why we will want to know how the bidders intend to operate and all about their management policy."

If it is not in the interests of the people of Redditch, then it

will not go forward. It is not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder".

Mr More added: "I think the fact that five major concerns are ready to invest substantial amounts of money in the future of Redditch is a testimony to what we have achieved here. People should be proud of that."

The planners are proud of their creation: unlike other new towns, criticized for being cold, inhuman feet and its industrial estates are tree-lined and fringed with grass verges.

Officials of the corporation refused to put a figure on their expectations yesterday, but the proceeds of the sale will go to the Exchequer and the deal will

have to be approved by the Government.

A batch of "community assets", parks, woodland, grass verges and local meeting rooms will be offered to the local district council along with a string of income-producing attractions, such as shops and offices, to offset running costs.

● Almost 7,000 rented houses built by the corporation will be transferred to the local council under government statute.

The sale is a method of quickly meeting the Government's desire to see the management of new towns move into private hands. But Mr Norman More, managing director of the corporation, is

Courts may halt sale of Guevara diaries

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The diaries of Che Guevara which scheduled for sale at Sotheby's on July 16 with a suggested value of about £250,000 will probably now disappear from view for two or three years because of the schedules of the British legal system.

On Monday, Sotheby's failed to have lifted the injunction which had been imposed on them by the Bolivian Government. The company has two days in which to lodge an appeal but it seemed unlikely yesterday it would do this.

The Bolivian Government was required to pay a £12,000 security into court within the next seven days. If it does so, the sale will have to be called off and the diaries locked away in a safe until time is found in the British courts to hear the main action, the Bolivian Government's request for the return of the diaries.

It is likely to be an extremely complicated case requiring two or three weeks and it could be two or three years before it can be accommodated in the tight legal schedule.

The chances of an out-of-court settlement are slim. In many cases of disputed ownership, cash is the main consideration and a sale goes ahead while a compromise is reached about the division of the sale price.

Bolivia wants the diaries, not the cash. They cover the period of Guevara's Bolivian campaign and fell into government hands when the Cuban revolutionary was caught by the Army and shot in 1967.

The present left-wing government of Bolivia has served Sotheby's with an injunction preventing the firm from disposing of the diaries in any way.

200 years buried in Lloyd's new HQ

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

A stainless steel time capsule containing various memorabilia, including today's issue of *The Times*, will be sealed in the roof of the £175m Lloyd's redevelopment in the City of London when the Queen Mother performs the traditional "topping-out" ceremony today.

Designed by Richard Rogers and Partners, co-architect with Renzo Piano of the Pompidou Centre in Paris, it is one of the most startling, innovative, and complex buildings put up in the capital, and is due to be completed early in 1986.

The latest headquarters is on the site of Sir Edwin Cooper's 1928 building in Leadenhall Street, which was demolished in 1980. Only the Grand Arch, which provided the entrance, still stands as a memory screen to the past.

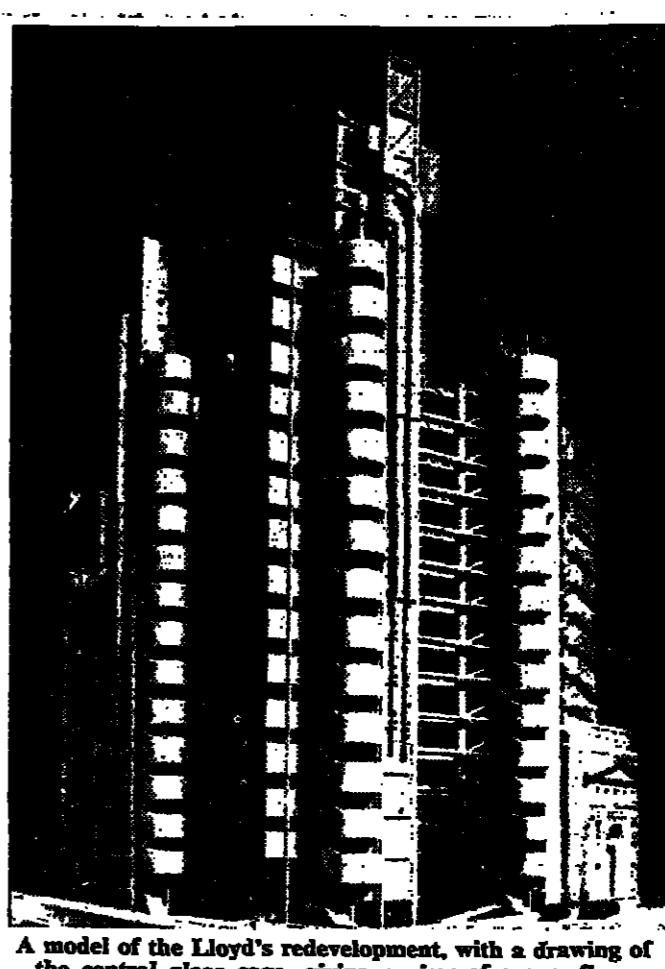
The present building is the fourth new headquarters this century and has been designed to accommodate all the Corporation's and underwriters' needs well into the next century.

Lloyd's outgrew its present Underwriting Room about 20 years ago, and the new central "hall" was the only absolute requirement in the architects' brief.

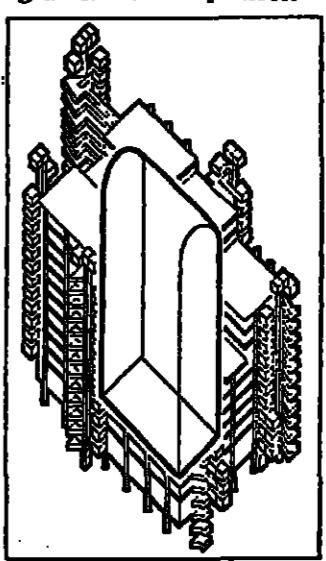
The new room is situated immediately above street level and will provide 33,000 square feet of underwriting space beneath a 24ft ceiling.

Above this level are 12 gallery floors, which step up and wrap around a huge atrium rising to a barrel vault more than 240 feet above, higher than the nave of Westminster Abbey. Services such as lifts, stairs, cases and lavatories are housed in six satellite towers around the perimeter, leaving a large, uncluttered floor space.

The towers are clad in stainless steel as a fire precaution: Three of the lifts will



A model of the Lloyd's redevelopment, with a drawing of the central glass cage, giving a view of every floor.



Record harvest forecast

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Home-Grown Cereals Authority, a government quango, has joined *The Times* on Tuesday in predicting another record grain harvest. But it says that much depends on the weather in the next three to four weeks.

Although the general condition of the cereal crop is good, some wheat and barley grown on these soils are showing signs of stress, and spring crops, in particular, need rain.

General leaf diseases have

Woman alters drugs plea

Mrs Susan Chakulya, aged 37, wife of a former defence minister of Zambia, changed her plea yesterday and admitted at Wolverhampton Crown Court that she had illegally imported into Britain £30,000 worth of Zambian cannabis.

With the change of plea her counsel, Mr Robert Solman, asked that a second charge she had also denied, that she had conspired with four others to offer the drug for sale, be left on the file.

Judge Christopher Stuart-

White directed the jury not to return a verdict on that count.

With Alastair Ward, aged 34, a Wolverhampton businessman and once a vice-chairman of Rotherham United football club, and Doreen Chisimba, aged 23, his Zambian friend, Mrs Chakulya will await sentence at the end of the trial which now involves only one man.

He is Brian Southall, aged 45, a haulier from the West Midlands.

The trial continues today.

At 9.30 life for an English Magistrate in Ireland has its ups and downs.



2.30 Racing from Newmarket.

4.30 Cartoon Carnival.

5.00 Blockbusters. Another high-speed general knowledge session.

5.30 Start Here. A look at gravity—the invisible force.

6.00 What A Picture! Practical holiday photography.

6.30 Today's History. A tour of the history of America's past.

7.00 C4 News.

7.50 Comment.

8.00 Pushing The Limits. Hair raising footage from a balloon over the Alps.

8.30 American Caesar. General MacArthur's role in the Korean War.

9.00 Soap.

9.30 The Irish RM. Peter Bowles returns in his highly successful role as Major Yeates, the English Resident Magistrate posted to turn-of-the-century Ireland. The second series continues the comic opposition of English propriety and Irish logic, but the rich cast of characters is supplemented by new blood. Tonight, Flurry involves the Major in some devious horse-trading.

10.30 The Skin Horse. An award-winning film, tinged with humour, which examines the often taboo subject of sex and the disabled.

11.30 Alfred Hitchcock Presents... Back For Christmas. A short spine-chiller from The Master.



Chinese hand over 1m cash donation for aid to African refugees

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

China led the way at the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icar II) by being the first country to hand over, as from United Nations staff in Geneva, who said they had "become acutely aware of the dramatic insufficiency of the resources allocated to the dispossessed of mankind".

Pledges, however, came in plenty, totalling about \$130m, with many more to follow once donor governments have assessed more precisely the likely success of the 140 development projects submitted by 16 countries. They are directed mostly to making both refugees and local populations in comparable situations self-sufficient.

World Bank gives more for population control

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The president of the World Bank, Mr A W Clausen, disclosed here yesterday that it is to double funds for population control and related health programmes in the Third World.

He said growing population was a great barrier to alleviating poverty in the world, and called on governments to support stronger programmes for limiting population growth.

Mr Clausen, in Kenya on a

three-day visit, was addressing a meeting convened by the Kenya Population Council. Kenya has a 4 per cent growth rate, the highest in the world, and is an example of a country facing serious problems as a result.

The World Bank president had private discussions with President Moi. He also flew to Uganda to meet President Obote. He pressed the issue of population policies in his talks

with many more to follow once donor governments have assessed more precisely the likely success of the 140 development projects submitted by 16 countries. They are directed mostly to making both refugees and local populations in comparable situations self-sufficient.

The declaration emphasizes that, in addition to observing the legal status of refugees and acceding them protection, countries must respect the principles of never returning refugees to their countries against their will. It urges promulgation of amnesty laws to encourage voluntary repatriation.

The £5m announced by Britain for voluntary agency projects is in addition to the particular interest expressed by the British delegation in the \$900,000 scheme for promotion of horticultural activities in Sudan's Equatorial province. Some aspects of this could fit in with the big agricultural extension project funded by Britain due to start soon in the same region. This takes into account the needs of both refugees and local people.

Many of the projects will involve funding by several countries, under the overall supervision of the UN.

Solidarity gets no peace from Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

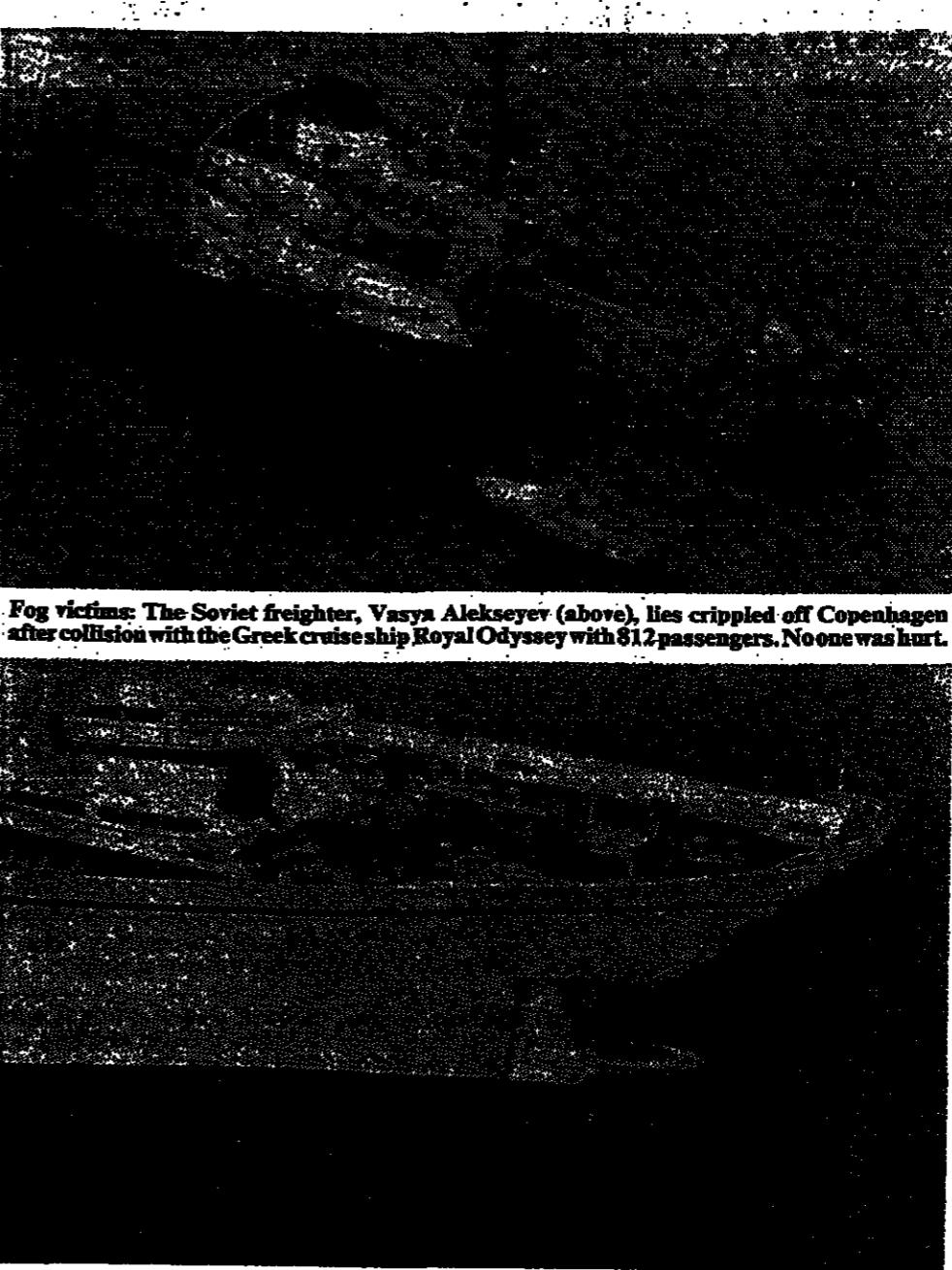
The Polish authorities have signalled on a broad front that they do not intend to relax their policy of arresting and pressing charges against underground Solidarity activists, despite strong hints that political prisoners will be released under an amnesty later this month.

The Warsaw prosecutor yesterday freed Mr Maciej Bednarcik, a defence lawyer in human rights cases, but stated that he would have to face trial soon on charges of sheltering a deserter from the Zomo riot police and betraying official secrets.

At the same time the authorities announced the arrest of four Solidarity activists, including the prominent radio journalist Mrs Janina Jankowska, allegedly for preparing *samizdat* radio recordings.

The prosecutor's office has also confirmed that charges against the novelist Marek Nowakowski, well known in the West for his stories entitled *Report from Martial Law*, would include "cooperating with subversive agencies in the West to produce false and biased information about the situation in Poland."

The arrests follow the detention of an underground leader, Mr Antoni Pitkiewicz, last week. It is possible, legal sources say, that all those arrested and about to face trial will be freed under an amnesty.



Fog victim: The Soviet freighter, Vanya Alekseyev (above), lies crippled off Copenhagen after collision with the Greek cruise ship Royal Odyssey with 512 passengers. None was hurt.

Protest by Pope over Nicaragua expulsions

Rome (Reuter) - The Pope has deplored the expulsion of 10 foreign priests from Nicaragua, describing it as "a sad, particularly serious event".

The authorities canceled the residence permits of the 10 priests: four Spaniards, two Costa Ricans, two Italians, a Canadian and a Panamanian - on Monday, a few hours after they took part in a protest march.

Church officials regard the expulsions as part of the confrontation between Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua and the Sandinista Government over issues ranging from military conscription to private education.

Bomb in bar

St Jean-de-Luz (Reuter) - A Spanish Basque refugee was seriously injured and two other people were hurt when two men on a motorcycle hurled a bomb into a bar in this town in southwest France. A French lorry driver was slightly hurt when bombs exploded under five French trucks parked outside a restaurant on the main Madrid-Irun road.

Pit fire toll

Juijung (Reuter) - Rescue workers brought out 50 of 121 coal miners trapped underground after a pit fire in this northern Taiwanese town, but 32 later died, police and hospital officials said. Most of the remaining 18 were still unconscious.

Shuttle snag

Cape Canaveral (AP) - The decision on when to reschedule space shuttle Discovery's aborted inaugural flight has been delayed by the failure of a rocket nozzle during a test in St Louis.

Botha chosen

Cape Town (Reuter) - A caucus meeting of the ruling National Party elected Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, as candidate for President of South Africa. The President will be chosen on September 5.

Correction

It was stated on July 9 that Spain has not ratified the European Extradition Convention. In fact, Spain ratified the treaty in 1982. The same report wrongly stated that American Express was the victim of the £26m Heathrow warehouse robbery last year.

Sex across the colour bar

Pretoria edges towards reform

From Michael Hornby
Cape Town

The South African Government has opened the way for the repeal of two of the most basic apartheid laws - the bans on marriage and sex between black and white - once the new multi-racial parliament, to be set up in September, is operating.

Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Internal Affairs, told the existing all-white House of Assembly here that the Government has agreed to widen the brief of the all-party select committee examining the laws to enable it to consider the option of repeal.

The final recommendations are expected to go before a joint

standing committee of the new three-chamber Parliament, in which members of the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities will be represented alongside whites. All Indian and Coloured parties support repeal.

The chairman of the select committee, Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, prompted the Government's move by reporting that he and his colleagues could find no way of amending the laws to "improve" them - hitherto the brief of the select committee.

Mr Badenhorst also revealed that most of the evidence submitted to the committee on apartheid by National Party MPs are in the majority, had favoured repeal because they could not be justified.

Fundamental as the two laws are to the whole philosophy of apartheid and its long-term survival, their abolition would not, in one sense, make much immediate difference.

Few candidates for top European post

From Ian Murray
Brussels

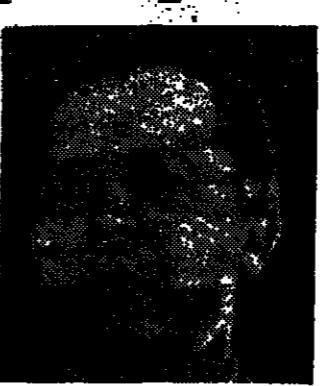
The task of finding an acceptable candidate to take over the presidency of the European Commission from next January is proving more difficult and delicate than expected to Dr Garret Fitzgerald.

The Taoiseach was given the task by the European summit last month of sounding out opinion on the right choice. He has been expected to reveal the name by the time the new European Parliament meets for the first time the week after next.

But there has been no public rush of applications and Dr Fitzgerald's task has been made more difficult because no suitable candidate has come forward from West Germany, the one country all member states would accept has a right to fill the post now.

This week Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried to quash rumours that he was moving to Brussels by announcing that he meant to stay on as Foreign Minister of West Germany. There has been no enthusiasm among other countries for giving the job to Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, a Christian Democrat politician with little or no international reputation, but who Chancellor Kohl would like to put forward.

West Germany's reluctance to supply a suitable candidate has fired speculation that the job could be offered to a senior



M. Delors: Frenchman with wider support

French minister, especially as President Mitterrand has been reported to be preparing a reshuffle of his Cabinet.

The two French names most canvassed are those of M. Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, and M. Claude Cheysson, the External Relations Minister and a former Brussels commissioner. Either would have to be very seriously considered if his name went forward.

Of the two, M. Delors could expect the wider support from other member states, but he seems less likely to want to leave a powerful role in French politics for the frustratingly powerless job of Commission president.

It is unlikely that either

French minister would allow

his name to go forward unless he were certain of getting the job.

Williams & Glyn's Interest Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 12th July 1984 its Base Rate for advances is increased from 10% to 12% per annum.

Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 6 1/4% to 8 1/4% per annum.



Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

National Westminster Bank PLC

NatWest announces that with effect from Thursday, 12th July, 1984, its Base Rate is increased from 10% to 12% per annum.

The basic Deposit and Savings Account rates are increased from 6 1/2% to 8 3/4% per annum.

41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP

TSB BANK

Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on 12th July 1984 and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 12% p.a.

Trustee Savings Banks Central Board, PO Box 33, 25, Milk Street, London EC2V 8LU

Standard Chartered Bank

announces that on and after 12th July 1984 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from

10% to 12% p.a.

The interest rate payable on deposit accounts subject to seven days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 6 1/2% to 8 3/4% p.a.

The interest rate payable on High Interest deposit accounts subject to twenty one days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 7 1/2% to 9 3/4% p.a.

Standard Chartered

Bank of Ireland announces that with effect from close of business on 12th July 1984 its Base Rate for lending is increased from

10% to 12% per annum

Bank of Ireland

Coutts & Co announce that their Base Rate is increased from 10% to 12% per annum with effect from the 12th July 1984 until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal is increased from 6 1/2% to 8 3/4% per annum.

Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on July 12, 1984, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Account will be at the rate of 8 1/4 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AI Telephone: 01-628 8011

Iranian envoy summoned over hit tanker

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

An Iranian official was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday to receive a strong protest after the attack on a British tanker in the Gulf.

Mr Seyyed Mokhtari, the First Secretary was also asked for assurances that such an attack would not be repeated.

Britain has reserved the right to claim compensation for damage to the 265,000-ton BP-owned British Renown, which was anchored 12 miles outside Dubai last night, awaiting an experts' report.

A similar protest was being made in Tehran itself after the raid in which the Renown was struck by two rockets, as it was on its way to pump oil from the Swiss-operated tanker Tiburon, crippled by an Iraqi missile two weeks before.

Bank of Scotland BASE RATE

Bank of Scotland announces that, with effect from Wednesday 11th July 1984, its Base Rate will be increased from 10% per annum to 12% per annum

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE AND SOUTHAMPTON OFFICE - DEPOSITS.

The rate of interest on sums lodged for a minimum period of 7 days or subject to 7 days' notice on withdrawal will be 8 1/4% per annum, also with effect from 11th July 1984.

BANK OF SCOTLAND

Shia Muslim brigade blows up Libyan embassy in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The ghost of the Imam Moussa Sadr - the most famous Lebanese kidnap victim of them all - struck again yesterday, predictably and not without warning. Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled "Sadr Brigade" - demanding the release of their spiritual leader from the Libyan prison where he was almost certainly murdered by Colonel Gaddafi's agents six years ago - stormed into the Libyan "People's Bureau" in West Beirut, planted a bomb on the steps and devastated the entire building in a huge explosion.

Only a few hours earlier, they had issued a warning that if Mr Abdul Salam Teriki the Libyan Foreign Minister, was to visit Beirut today, there would be "negative ramifications", an

Israeli election

Likud may live to lament Lebanon

Christopher Walker, our Jerusalem Correspondent, concludes his examination of the main issues in the general election on July 23, widely regarded as the most crucial in Israel's 36-year history. Today Lebanon.

With the Israeli death toll relentlessly approaching 600 and with more casualties than in the 1967 war, it was inevitable that the invasion of Lebanon and its bloody aftermath should emerge as a key issue at the hustings.

Given the Likud Government's initial pledges of a limited operation going no further than 25 miles from the border, few of the tens of thousands of soldiers sent north in June 1982 could have guessed that more than two years later, Israel's continued presence would be an election issue.

Ironically, although both Likud and the Labour opposition now profess the same broad aim - to bring the troops home as soon as adequate security for Israel's northern border is guaranteed - many observers believe that it will be in Lebanon that the quickest effects of a change of government in Israel would be felt.

"Labour have no political face to lose by speeding up the arrangements for a pull-back and they would be prodded hard by the smaller parties in their coalition," one diplomat said. "If they win, I believe that they will be obliged to live up to their promises over Lebanon as soon as possible."

These were recently outlined by Mr Shimon Peres, Labour's candidate for prime minister, who said that, if elected, he hoped to have all Israeli troops out of Lebanon within six months by adopting a flexible approach to securing the vulnerable northern border.

"The problem is: How long will it take us to organize the necessary measures to defend the northern part of Israel? We hope to do it in a matter of

blindsight and dumped in the street before the bomb went off.

So much the Libyans might have thought, for the Lebanese Government's new "security plan" in Beirut. In fact, President Gemayel's Cabinet spent much of yesterday setting up a committee under a former Beirut police chief to arrange for the release of more than 100 civil war kidnap victims and determine the fate of thousands of others killed over the past eight years.

This may smother the protest of the Muslims, who have been demanding freedom for their long-dead relatives as well as for those who may be alive, but it did little for five passengers from Cyprus who arrived at Beirut port on the ferry Alizur Blanco yesterday morning only to be abducted under the eyes of the Army by two carloads of gunmen from Christian east Beirut.

The Alizur Blanco is fast turning into the sort of ship upon which no Lebanese will want to travel. Last month the vessel was hijacked in international waters by Israeli gunboats and four of its passengers imprisoned by the Israelis. Two of them were released in southern Lebanon yesterday, but two more remain locked up in Israel. Nothing was known about the men abducted from the ship yesterday morning.

This would involve a warning system in southern Lebanon which would include aerial reconnaissance, naval patrols and mobile or permanent warning stations in the south along the lines that Lebanon agreed in the defunct withdrawal pact of May 1983.

Unlike Likud, Labour is prepared to rely on United Nations peace-keeping soldiers in southern Lebanon acting as an integral part of the new security system, which would also involve extending the area under control of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" up to the 25-mile limit.

There are significant differences between Labour's solution and that of the Likud." Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the opposition defence spokesman, said. "Israel's only objective in Lebanon is the security of the northern settlements and their population. This, while working to bring the troops home as soon as possible."

It is no secret that Likud was anxious to play down Lebanon as an issue, preferring to concentrate on depicting Labour as a party supported by enemies of the state, because of its willingness to compromise over the West Bank. But once the topic came to the fore, the Government hit back hard.

One of its most effective party broadcasts showed a long interview, filmed in a Galilee bomb shelter, with a young girl who described in harrowing detail the terror and discomfort of life when the area was repeatedly subjected to Palestinian rocket attack.

Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who inherited the Lebanese entanglement from Mr Ariel Sharon, has resisted all pressure inside the Army for even a secondary withdrawal to a new line south of Sidon.



Explosive protest: A Lebanese policeman on guard outside the devastated embassy.

Israelis free boy held in ferry raid

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Two of the four remaining Arab passengers from the hijacked ferry, the Alizur Blanco, were released by the Israelis yesterday. They included Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil of a British school, the headmaster of which had protested to the Israeli authorities.

Mr Masri had left Battisborough school, near Plymouth, and was on his way to visit his parents in Beirut when the ferry was rerouted to Haifa by an Israeli gunboat. He is returning to Britain to go to university in September.

The two freed passengers were handed to a representative of the Red Cross and returned overland to Lebanon after spending nearly two weeks in Israeli custody. They had no access to lawyers and their identities were not officially confirmed by the Government.

Israeli radio said the two remaining detainees from the ferry - which was hijacked en route from Cyprus to Beirut - were a brother and sister suspected of planning a "sea-borne terrorist attack".

Mr Jackson claimed that he had not been considered for the vice-presidency because

of an interview with the Los Angeles Times. Mr Jackson accused Jewish leaders of attempting to distance Mr Mondale from him. Jewish leaders have expressed concern about derogatory terms which Mr Jackson used about Jews and his close association with Mr Louis Farrakhan, the militant black Muslim leader, who recently described Judaism as a "dirty religion".

Meanwhile, Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, one of the contenders for the Number 2 job, has withdrawn his name from consideration, saying he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The perfect mate, page 14

Jackson lash falls on Jews, the press, women and Mondale

From Nichols Ashford, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, living up to his reputation for shooting his mouth off, has lashed out at Jews, white women, the press and his Democratic presidential rival Mr Walter Mondale.

In a series of interviews in Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington, the black presidential candidate has also made it clear that next week's Democratic national convention in San Francisco could be a far from tranquil affair and has reiterated a warning that blacks may not support actively Mr Mondale's campaign if their demands are not satisfied.

Much of Mr Jackson's pique seems to derive from the fact that Mr Mondale has not considered him actively as his vice-presidential running mate, although he has interviewed twice other blacks for the job. Mr Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and Ms Wilma Goode, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr Jackson accused Jewish leaders of speculating that he would opt for Mrs Ferraro who was interviewed for a second time by Mr John Reilly. Mr Mondale's side leading the search for a vice-presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, one of the contenders for the Number 2 job, has withdrawn his name from consideration, saying he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The perfect mate, page 14

The signs for the future of British Rail are encouraging. The results for 1983 were the best for 6 years. And the railway operating surplus of £62 million, before interest, was the largest ever recorded in the 21 year history of the Railways Board.

Overall the Board made a surplus of £8 million, a significant achievement when compared to the previous year's loss of £175 million.

In terms of investment too, British Rail is standing on its own feet.

Last year, all capital investment was funded entirely from within the business.

Increasing efficiency

In 1981 the railway was restructured into five manageable parts, three for the passenger business - InterCity, London and the South East, and Provincial Services - and one each for Freight and Parcels.

Each has a Sector Director responsible for meeting defined financial targets and levels of service.

This new structure has given the railways a much sharper commercial edge.

Throughout the business the operation has been streamlined by reducing

Prospects for the railway customer look much better.

support for maintaining the national rail network.

This will not involve drastic service cuts, but will come mainly from increased efficiency and from more accurately matching service supply to customer demand.

Serving the Customer

A very bright future exists for an efficient, modern service that responds to customer demand.

"Our industry will prosper or decline according to whether we give our customers the service and quality they seek and whether they see it as value for money" (Chairman of British Rail, Dec '83).

This philosophy is already working well. The freight vehicle fleet, for instance, has been reduced by 55% since 1979 and is now better suited to Railfreight's target markets. The improvement in freight vehicle utilisation averaged 14% annually between 1979-82 and rose to over 16% in 1983.

On the passenger business a 7% increase in traffic is forecast by 1986.

In truth, the prospects for the railway customer look much better.



Taste of freedom: Mr Saito with his mother after his release yesterday.

Japanese freed from Death Row after 27 years

Tokyo (AFP) - A man who had been on Death Row for nearly 27 years was freed yesterday after a court reviewed his case and declared him innocent.

In Japan's third such case within a year, Judge Takehiko Kojima of the Sendai district court upheld Mr Yukio Saito's claim that he was forced by police to confess to the 1955 murder of a farmer and three relatives.

Mr Saito, aged 53, was arrested in late 1955, accused of having murdered the family in Matsuyama, near Sendai, 185 miles north of Tokyo. Immediately after his arrest, Mr Saito admitted to the crimes but retracted his confession as soon as the trial began. But he was sentenced to death in 1957.

In his decision, Judge Kojima said that Mr Saito had been arrested in connection with another case and that during his interrogation police apparently used illegal methods to make him confess to the quadruple murder.

Aircrew blamed for delay in plane blaze

Washington (Reuter) - A US report on a blaze which killed 23 passengers on an Air Canada plane last year says the severity of the fire had been underestimated and the crew had delayed starting an emergency descent.

According to the National Transportation Safety Board, "The probable causes of the accident were a fire of undetermined origin, an underestimate of fire severity, and conflicting fire progress information provided to the captain. Contributing to the severity of the accident was the flight crew's delayed decision to institute an emergency descent."

The fire broke out on the DC9 on a flight from Dallas to Toronto on July 2, 1983. The airliner exploded in flames minutes after it made an emergency landing at Cincinnati.

Passengers had 60 to 90 seconds to evacuate the plane, the Board said. The crew of five and 18 passengers survived.

Throughout the business the operation has been streamlined by reducing



Strengthening Europe's defences

Bonn minister tries to limit Nato spending

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Minister of Defence, arrived in Washington last night to start four days of tough talks on West Germany's defence budget and the sign an agreement for the setting up of a new air defence system in West Germany.

His visit comes at a time when sharp questions are being asked on both sides of the Atlantic about defence cooperation. The Reagan Administration and many senators are convinced that West Germany is not doing enough on defence, and are likely to complain that this year's budget, at DM 49,000m (£13,200m), is only 1 per cent above last year's in real terms. Washington has demanded a 3 per cent increase from its allies.

The Americans want Bonn to do more for the Nato infrastructure. Bonn has so far balked at fulfilling all the demands, though Herr Wörner said his visit would be a first step along this difficult path.

He is nevertheless, expecting critical questions on Europe's contribution to the alliance during his meetings with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and State Department officials.

He will point out in reply that West Germany's purchase, at a cost of DM 7,000m, of 12 US patriot missiles, to be deployed near the East German border,

will clearly strengthen his country's conventional defences.

Equipped with conventional warheads to strike aircraft at medium and high altitudes, the Patriots are part of the overall modernization of the air defence system from the north to the south of Germany, and will be complemented by 87 Franco-German Roland missiles against low-flying aircraft.

Twenty-seven of these will be deployed round American bases near the Belgian border and the other 60 round West German airports, to be used in emergency. The new weapons will replace aging Nike missiles.

Herr Wörner told The News magazine *Ser Spiegel* this week

that the agreement was the most important programme to strengthen the conventional Nato defence in Europe. He will point out to his host in Washington that the arms agreement is an example of the two-way street demanded by them in the alliance's weapons procurement.

The agreement, hammered out between Herr Wörner and Mr Weinberger at the last Nato meeting in December, almost fell apart when the Americans suddenly raised the price by several million marks.

Although a compromise was found, relations between the two men have cooled since the two men have cooled since the

Honeymoon, when Herr Wörner first came to office. His prestige has been denied at home, and to some extent abroad, by the fiasco of the Kiesling scandal. Furthermore, Bonn is unhappy with what it sees as Washington's failure to give it credit for the deployment of the Nato missiles last year and the general impatience with the Europeans' defence efforts.

The American demands for a German contribution to Nato infrastructure of some DM 27,000m (£7,200m) over the next five years are far above what the West German Finance Minister is prepared to allow. Although Herr Wörner will now attempt to find a compromise in Washington, there will be tough argument.

The West Germans were appalled by Senator Sam Nunn's recent proposal to withdraw troops from Europe if the Europeans refused to pay more. Although Mr Weinberger opposed this, Bonn suspects that the Defence Secretary was glad Europeans saw this as the opening shot in a long campaign, and will use the threat as a subtle form of blackmail.

Other controversial topics

that will probably surface during the talks will include the proposed "star wars" space defence system, on which West German reactions have veered from sharply negative at first to mildly doubtful now.

Conversation piece: Tea, sandwiches and a chat to reporters before Sir Richard Evans, left, the British Ambassador to China, and Sir Edward Youde, Governor of Hongkong, get down to business at the talks in Peking.

UN chief on Afghan mission

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Moscow (Reuter) — The United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, arrived here yesterday for talks with Kremlin leaders which will focus on efforts to reach a settlement of the Afghan conflict.

Diplomats said they were doubtful his visit would lead to substantial progress. Señor Pérez de Cuellar is expected to meet President Chernenko and the Foreign Minister.

As the eighteenth two-day round of talks opened in Peking yesterday, it was reported in the colony that Mr Luce was hoping to persuade the local establishment to accept a Chinese proposal for a joint Anglo-Chinese commission to monitor the transfer of power over the next 13 years.

The Hang Seng index fell 41.7 points before Mr Luce had even left for the airport, despite Whitehall denials that any crisis had arisen in the Anglo-Chinese talks on Hongkong.

The proposal is unpopular in London, as well as in Hongkong, because it would give the Chinese a voice in the colony's affairs sooner rather than later.

Tamil wife tells of her jail escape

From Michael Hanly

A Sri Lankan woman, left behind in jail when her husband and 60 others were freed in a mass break-out, has rejoined him in India after a dramatic rescue mission by Tamil extremists.

She is Mrs Nirmala Nithyanandan, aged 32, a former lecturer in English at Jaffna University, who had been in jail since November 1982, charged with harbouring Tamil "Tiger terrorists," and was the first woman detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

She was held for a time in Colombo and narrowly missed being caught up in the killing of Tamil political prisoners last summer. Her worst moment was last September, when all the political prisoners in Batticaloa in the east of Sri Lanka were freed in an armed raid on the prison.

She said in Madras she had been part of the planning for the mass break-out and had smuggled out two diagrams of the prison, indicating her cell.

Riot advice for Britons

The consular section of the British High Commission in Colombo has sent British residents a circular giving them three "basic rules of self-preservation" in case of a repetition of the ethnic violence of July last year in which about 400 Tamils were killed. (Our Colombo Correspondent writes).

The three rules are 1: heads down and stay at home till calm prevails; 2: maintain stocks of tinned foods and drinking water; 3: keep a supply of batteries to listen to the BBC World Service for news or messages from the High Commission, in case power and telephone services break down.

When all the male prisoners were freed, including her husband who had been arrested and detained at the same time he was left behind by "sheer neglect", she said. Nine months later the "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam" made amends by tackling the much more rigorous problem of freeing her.

Precautions at the jail had been stiffened since the earlier escape. Custody of the key to her cell was rotated daily, and when 15 heavily armed extremists broke into the jail last month they had to force the bars of her cell by hand.

• COLOMBO: Sri Lanka's security forces had launched an intensive sea and air search for Mrs Nithyanandan in the surveillance zone between Sri Lanka and India. (Our Correspondent writes).

Ershad to enter party politics

Dhaka (Reuter) — President Ershad of Bangladesh has announced he will enter politics soon to restore the democratic government. He gave no date, but sources from the Government-backed Jamatul Islam party said he was expected to join the party when he retires as Army Chief of Staff in November.

Meanwhile, hundreds of film stars, singers and members of cultural organizations sang and danced on street corners to publicize a campaign to help 1.5 million victims of recent floods in the country.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to pay an unexpected visit to Hongkong at about the end of the month. It is to pave the way for this that Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has now gone there for a couple of days. These are but the latest signs that a critical stage has been reached in the negotiations on the future of the territory.

Should Britain compromise in order to meet the Chinese deadline for an agreement by September? How serious is the threat, and how damaging would be the effect, of a unilateral Chinese declaration if that deadline is not met? In particular, should Britain accept the demand for a joint working group to oversee developments in the territory during the interim period before the lease runs out in 1997?

The Chinese are insisting that such a group, which would be appointed by the British and Chinese governments, should be based in Hongkong, though it might also meet from time to time in London and Peking. There should be no illusions about Britain's position. Hongkong cannot become a second Falklands. Whatever China might do in the territory after 1997, Britain would not have the power to intervene. Nor would any British government contemplate taking something like three million immigrants from Hongkong into this country.

Conflict of views given to Mrs Thatcher

But Britain still has an obligation to do what it can in the negotiations to safeguard the future prosperity of the territory. This requires as detailed an agreement as possible on civil and economic rights. No agreement could be negotiated which China could not subsequently break, but at least China should be put in the position of having to renounce specific international commitments if it wants to infringe the spirit of its undertakings.

In these negotiations Britain does have some cards. It is in China's commercial interest that Hongkong should retain its prosperity after 1997, for which the territory will need to retain confidence before and after that date. This will not be achieved without agreement between Britain and China. So the Chinese need an agreement as much as Britain, if they want to inherit a thriving economic asset.

When Mrs Margaret Thatcher had a lengthy talk last Friday with Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador in Peking, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, she received conflicting advice on the working group.

While neither of them is keen on the idea, Sir Richard believes that it would be all right for it to operate in Hongkong itself provided that its role was tightly circumscribed. Sir Edward, however, fears that this would inevitably involve a condominium, which would make it extremely difficult to run the territory during this period.

A case can certainly be made for going along with the Chinese proposal. The welfare of the territory after 1997 will depend upon the Chinese. If they cannot be persuaded to behave well then, everything that is done in the meantime is simply putting off the evil day. Is it therefore worth affronting them now? Might there not even be positive advantages in detailed cooperation in the meantime?

But to have such a working group operating in Hongkong would have a number of disadvantages. It would undermine confidence there, which is already in short supply and is critical to the future of the territory. It would seriously complicate the task of governing the colony over the next dozen years and it would send the wrong signal to the Chinese.

This does not give Britain a very good reason to be unkind to China because China would be unlikely to give absolute priority to its commercial interests if too much pride was at stake. But at least it gives Britain a hand to play.

Unfortunately, the House of Commons did not help British negotiators to play this hand with much spirit by giving such an excessive display of compliant statesmanship in the last debate on Hongkong two months ago. Chinese attitudes have hardened noticeably since then.

If the House is to correct the impression that it would happily endorse any agreement, it will need to be a bit more robust on Mr Luce's return next week.

The gas people—investing in tomorrow's world today

The fact that gas is today's most popular fuel in British homes—and a powerful and growing force in industry, too—is no accident.

It's the result of many years' foresight, planning and massive investment by the gas people on behalf of their customers.

The gas people are still working for the future: planning, researching and investing to meet Britain's energy needs a further twenty years ahead, and more.

NEW £100 MILLION OFFSHORE SEARCH GOES DEEPER

The gas people this year will be drilling in deeper water than they ever have before in their continuing search for the further supplies of gas which lie buried under the seas around Britain.

Eight rigs will be used for a mixture of exploration, appraisal and development wells in areas as far apart as the English Channel and the Shetlands. It is off the Shetlands where the deep-water drilling will take place—the sea bed is 2000 feet down!

BILLION POUND DEVELOPMENT IN MORECAMBE BAY

One of the most important finds made by the gas people is in Morecambe Bay, off Lancashire.

The Morecambe gas field lies about 26 miles offshore Blackpool and, with an estimated 5 trillion cubic feet of gas in reserve, is one of Britain's largest offshore gas fields.

Its ongoing development represents a billion pound investment by the gas people in Britain's future—and provides thousands of jobs now for British workers.

One great advantage of the Morecambe field is that it belongs to British Gas. This means that output can more easily be controlled to help ensure in cold winter weather that customers' needs for gas are met.

Demand for gas at such times can be up to six times greater than in summer.

HOW THE GAS PEOPLE ARE PUTTING SOMETHING AWAY FOR A RAINY DAY

Another ingenious and massive development which will help the gas people to cope efficiently with winter demand is taking place in the partially depleted Rough gas field in the North Sea. Gas will be pumped into the field in the summer and stored there till needed.

When fully operational, this £600 million development will be capable of supplying a billion cubic feet of gas a day at periods of peak demand—more than seven times the original output of the field.

GIANT CELLARS 'SALT' AWAY GAS

Deep under the North Humber side moors, the gas people are now using salt cavities to store gas against heavy winter demand.

Three of these giant salt cellars, a mile underground, are already in service and work is going ahead on four more.

Each holds a billion cubic feet of gas, equivalent to all the gas used in Britain each day before the North Sea discoveries.

With 8 million central heating customers and 14 million with gas fires, the gas people just have to be fully prepared not only for next winter, but for the one after that, and the one after that, and so on.

These projects are just part of the gas people's massive integrated investment plans to provide for Britain's future energy needs.

But they also bring benefits today—in the form of contracts for British firms for drilling platforms, pipelines, onshore terminals and all the associated engineering plant and equipment.

This, of course, means the creation of many thousands of jobs for British workers—a productive boost for local communities and the national economy.

Britain's got a wonderfuel future! Gas

French right puts pressure on Socialists despite censure defeat

From Diana Gedge, Paris

The opposition in France has shown that it is determined not to let up its pressure on the Government, despite losing its motion of censure in Parliament on Tuesday night, and has begun talking of an impending "constitutional crisis". It was the thirteenth such motion it has tabled since the Socialists came to power three years ago.

The Government decided last Thursday it could no longer tolerate the opposition's filibustering on its Bill to restrict press monopolies, the debate on which had already broken off parliamentary records for time under the fifth republic. More than 2,500 amendments had been tabled, mostly by the Opposition, in an effort to block the progress of the Bill which the Opposition maintains is designed to gag the right-wing press.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, announced that the Government was to "engage its responsibility" under the controversial Article 49, sub-section 3, of the constitution, which enables a Bill to be pushed through without further debate by turning it into a vote of confidence in the Government.

It was the seventh time since coming to office that the Socialists had had recourse to that procedure, which in opposition they had condemned as undemocratic. On Tuesday night, it was the right's turn to accuse the Government of trying to stifle legitimate criticism from the Opposition.

As expected, the Opposition immediately tabled a counter motion of censure against the Government. It was bound to fail, as the Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. But it gave Opposition MPs another opportunity to attack a Government

Court ruling relaxes Spanish law on abortion

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's Constitutional Court has ruled that any Spanish woman who has an abortion abroad commits no crime. The judgment is likely to set a precedent and help the Government's battle to permit abortions in this country in limited circumstances.

Relations have also become much tenser between the Government and the Senate since the Government's severe defeat in the European elections last month. Last Thursday the Senate, where the Opposition is in a majority, passed a referendum on the Government's proposals to introduce certain minor reforms into the private school system.

The Government insisted that such a referendum was not permitted under the constitution, and the motion was subsequently rejected by the National Assembly, but only after heated debate.

The opposition, which has depicted both the press Bill and the private schools Bill as constituting a dangerous attack on individual liberties, insists that only a referendum can satisfy the will of the people.

There have been suggestions that nothing less than a dissolution of Parliament, or even the resignation of the President, can satisfy public opinion. The Opposition knows full well that there is no question of President Mitterrand adopting either of those courses, but it all helps to contribute to the image it is trying to create of an impotent Government in the face of a rebellious country.

M. Mauroy has accused the Opposition of seeking to paralyse Parliament and to stir up extremist passions. When the left was in opposition, it had attacked government initiatives; that was a normal part of the democratic process. "But it never had dreams of subversion which are evident in all too many of the Opposition's acts and words," he said.

New Zealand election

Labour promises nuclear ship ban

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

If, as most of the opinion polls are suggesting, Labour defeats the National Party in the general elections on Saturday, the Ministerial Council of Anzus will open its meeting in Wellington on Monday in a political hiatus.

Constitutionally, the new Government cannot take over till the writs are returned, about a fortnight after the election. Yet given such an election result, the other partners in the defence alliance - the United States and Australia - will want to sound out the new Government's intentions.

Labour has said it will seek a renegotiation of Anzus and will prohibit visits by nuclear-armed and propelled warships as part of an initiative to secure a nuclear-free South Pacific.

Visits by warships are important to the Americans. Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and South Pacific Affairs, spoke the other day of the "critical importance" the US attaches to the use of Australian and New Zealand ports.

The ruling National Party has welcomed sporadic visits by nuclear vessels throughout the eight and a half years it has held office. It has argued throughout the election campaign that Labour's attitude would imperil the Anzus connexion.

Mr Warren Cooper, the Foreign Minister, says that any lessening of a total Anzus commitment would show New Zealand up as a small isolated nation which had abrogated its responsibilities to collective defence. He predicted trading difficulties through the withdrawal of preferences over access to American, EEC and Japanese markets.

Claiming to detect anti-American and pro-Soviet bias within the Labour Party, Mr Cooper says the left-wing would crucify Mr David Lange, the Labour leader.

Mr Lange rejects these criticisms. "I am completely resolved that the United States is most valuable ally and trading partner," he said this week. "It is inconceivable that we should fall into a bad relationship with that country."

He insists that New Zealand will not be left defenceless and that Anzus will remain a cornerstone of its defence. He cannot see America's global strategy to be dependent upon

Mao's Great Leap 'cost 27 million lives'

Washington (AP) Up to 27 million Chinese died from disastrous food shortages resulting from chairman Mao Tse-tung's "Great Leap Forward" in the 1950s, according to a new American analysis.

Professor Ansley Coale, of the National Academy of Sciences and Princeton University, told reporters on Tuesday that this was one of several dramatic discoveries made

Court ruling relaxes Spanish law on abortion

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Royal Premiere: Princess Anne greeting Joan Collins and Stewart Granger at the Beverly Hills showing of "Comfort of Joy"

East Timor's plight

Shultz joins critics of Indonesian rule

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday unexpectedly raised the issue of congressional concern over continuing Indonesian military activity in East Timor in a meeting with the Foreign Minister Professor Mohtar Kusumahatmadja.

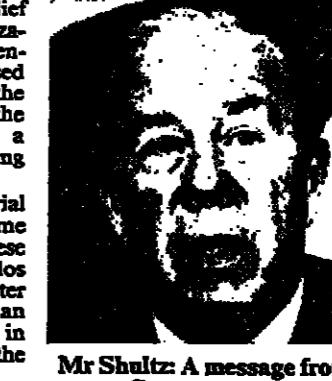
Mr Shultz, who is here to attend an expanded ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) foreign ministers' meeting carried with him a letter of concern signed by a bipartisan group of 123 Congressmen.

The letter urged Jakarta to give unrestricted access to relief and humanitarian organizations and independent observers, and expressed concern over reports of the situation worsening since the Indonesian Army launched a new operation - still continuing - in the area last August.

Much of the source material used by the Congressmen came from the East Timorese apostolic delegate, Mr Carlos Felipe Belo, who said in a letter that about 100,000 people in East Timor had died since the conflict began.

Mr Shultz had favoured an even softer line on the question, but an amendment from Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science and Technology, pushing a more pro-East Timor theme, was adopted.

Diplomatic sources pointed



Mr Shultz: A message from Congressmen.

Hayden takes softer line to Jakarta

From Tony Dubousset
Melbourne

In effect, the message Mr Hayden took to Indonesia was that the Australian Government, while recognizing the need for closer relationship between Indonesia and Australia, also expressed grave concern at the situation in East Timor and about the threats to human life and safety there.

Mr Hayden had taken to Indonesia last night for talks with the Indonesian Government after the Labour Party national conference in Canberra endorsed a softer line on the question of East Timor.

However, Mr Hayden said that the policy would still be provocative to Indonesia, but he said he could "put up with it".

Mr Hayden had favoured an even softer line on the question, but an amendment from Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science and Technology, pushing a more pro-East Timor theme, was adopted.

Diplomatic sources pointed

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Mr Lang acknowledges that if Labour wins on Saturday, his will be only the Government's "in waiting" during the Anzus Council deliberations and there would be no point in sending observers.

However, Mr Lange has said that he intends to meet Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, who will be attending the talks. He will be touch "as a matter of goodwill".

The support Labour enjoys for its stand on nuclear warships in hard-to-measure though the electorate has become noticeably infected by the same anti-nuclear passions that have led to a resurgence of peace movements abroad.

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Lawyers' reasonable access to remand prisoners

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte McAvoy

Before Mr Justice Webster
Judgment delivered July 9

In exercising his wide discretion to transfer an unconvicted remand prisoner from one prison to another under section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952, the Secretary of State for the Home Department was obliged to take into account the rights of the prisoner to receive suitable facilities while in custody and the fact that his legal advisers should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing him in connection with legal proceedings. His failure to take the prisoner's rights into account amounted to a misdirection in the exercise of his power under section 12 which rendered his decision subject to review by the High Court.

Mr Justice Webster, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissed remand prisoner Michael John McAvoy's application for judicial review of the secretary of state's decision to transfer him from Brixton to Winchester prison where his parents and legal advisers were unable to visit him, on the ground that no misdirection had been exercised.

The applicant sought an order of mandamus requiring the secretary of state to return him to Brixton or another London prison, alternatively, a declaration that he was entitled to be returned to Brixton prison or the ground that by transferring him to Winchester, the secretary of state was failing to allow the applicant's legal advisers a proper opportunity of preparing his case for trial and failing to allow his parents, who suffered ill-health, the opportunity of visiting him.

Section 12(2) provides: "Prisoners shall be committed to such

prisons as the secretary of state may from time to time direct; and may by direction of the secretary of state be removed during the term of their imprisonment from the prison in which they are confined to any other prison."

Mr David Lederman for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Alan Moore for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said on December 8, 1983, the applicant had been charged with the kidnapping of £2m gold bullion from the Bank of England headquarters at Heathrow. On May 2, 1984 he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The trial, which was estimated to last six to eight weeks, was fixed to begin on October 29.

The applicant had been in custody since December 12, 1983. Initially he was committed to Wormwood Scrubs prison where his parents who were unable to travel from their south London home because of ill-health, were able to visit him. On June 16, 1984 he was transferred without warning to Winchester prison.

The applicant complained that as a result of this transfer his legal advisers were unable to visit him within the limits of the limited visiting hours, or to advise his proposed course of action within the prison because of the limited space available for conferences.

The unchallenged evidence was that legal visits could only take place on weekdays from 9 to 11.45 am and from 2 to 4.45 pm; and that there were only five small consultation rooms in the prison which were quite unsuitable for the preparation of a large case like the applicant's.

Mr Lederman further stated that the applicant's solicitor was a sole practitioner in London who would

have to set aside an entire day for a visit to his client at Winchester; and that before the applicant had been transferred to Winchester, leading counsel already had professional arrangements which made it impossible for him to visit the applicant during the visiting hours permitted at Winchester prison until two weeks before the start of his trial.

On June 20, 1984, the applicant's solicitor wrote to the Home Office complaining about the above matters. In a letter of reply, a Home Office official noted the concern expressed about the facilities at the prison, and added that while the applicant's position was being kept under review, he was unable to say how long the applicant would remain at Winchester.

According to the original affidavit sworn by that official on behalf of the secretary of state, it was considered essential to remove the applicant from Britain for "operational and security reasons"; and that in all the circumstances the option of returning him to Wormwood Scrubs was "not considered appropriate".

A further affidavit sworn towards the end of the present proceedings confirmed that the option of returning the applicant to Wormwood Scrubs was not considered appropriate for operational and security reasons, and said that consideration was now being given to making special arrangements to enable the applicant to consult his solicitor at Winchester.

The applicant relied on a general right to "freedom of association" which was reflected in rule 34(1) of the Prison Rules (SI 1984 No 383) which provided that an unconvicted prisoner was entitled to receive as

many visits as he wished within such limits and conditions as the secretary of state might generally, or in a particular case, direct.

He also relied on a general right to a fair trial, which was reflected in rule 37(1) of the 1964 Rules. That rule provided that a legal adviser should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing a prisoner in connection with any legal proceedings to which the prisoner was a party out of the hearing but in the sight of a prison officer.

The word "reasonable" in rule 37(1) meant reasonable in all the circumstances.

Mr Brown for the secretary of state submitted that those general rights were not justiciable.

It was unnecessary to decide that point since, while the more limited rights conferred by the Prison Rules were subject to express or implied limitations, the secretary of state in exercising his powers was obliged to take those rights into account as if they existed without being subject to those limitations.

The power relied on by the secretary of state in the present case was that contained in section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952. Mr Brown submitted that the subsection conferring virtually absolute discretion on the secretary of state to transfer prisoners from one prison to another, that the exercise of that power and its effect upon legal or lay visits were not reviewable by the court.

While the occasions for review might be rare and exceptional, a decision of the secretary of state under section 12 was reviewable by the court if he misdirected himself in law.

Contrary to Mr Lederman's submission, and having regard to all the evidence including the secretary of state's further affidavit, the reason given by the secretary of state for transferring the applicant to Winchester was not justiciable.

He also relied on a general right to a fair trial, which was reflected in rule 37(1) of the 1964 Rules. That rule provided that a legal adviser should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing a prisoner in connection with any legal proceedings to which the prisoner was a party out of the hearing but in the sight of a prison officer.

The word "reasonable" in rule 37(1) meant reasonable in all the circumstances.

Mr Brown for the secretary of state submitted that those general rights were not justiciable.

It was unnecessary to decide that point since, while the more limited rights conferred by the Prison Rules were subject to express or implied limitations, the secretary of state in exercising his powers was obliged to take those rights into account as if they existed without being subject to those limitations.

Where the secretary of state had reasonable reasons for transferring a prisoner from one prison to another, the prisoner's right to be visited by his family and interviewed by his lawyers for the purpose of preparing a case for trial, would rarely, if ever, be of such significance in deciding whether the prisoner should be transferred.

Moreover, even if that statutory exemption had been applicable, the scheme would have come within the principles enunciated by the House of Lords in *Ramsey (W.T.) Ltd v Island Reserve Commissioners* (1982) AC 300 and in *Furniss v Furniss* (The Times February 14, 1984) 2 WLR 220, to whom the effect of tax avoidance schemes.

In the exceptional circumstances of the present case it was argued that the circumstances prevailing at Winchester did not continue making it necessary for the legal adviser to change his legal address in order to have his case adequately prepared for trial, that would be to deny him a fair trial, at least as he would regard it. But it was to be hoped that suitable arrangements could now be made to enable the transfer.

In the circumstances the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Henry Milner & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Excise duty on blend of wines

Regina v Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Ex parte Cinzano (UK) Ltd

The blending of wines of different strengths was production of wine within the meaning of section 54 of the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979. Excise duty was payable on the imported wines which were to mean as soon as practicable or as soon as reasonably possible.

His Lordship accepted that the flexibility of the clause was a pointer against it being a mandatory requirement. The later charge was therefore not lawfully laid.

Looking at the rules as a whole and bearing in mind that they were to be interpreted and operated by laymen and that they should also be comprehensible to laymen, his Lordship was driven to the conclusion that it had been intended that in some cases but not others a board could convict of a lesser offence when it was inquiring into a major offence, on the tacit assumption that the lesser offence was already before it simply because it was encompassed by the greater, there would have been a rule which said so and which made clear the circumstances in which could be done, the circumstances in which

it could not be done and the powers of punishment if it was done.

Mr Laws' alternative submission was that it was lawful to lay a fresh charge. Mr Fitzgerald submitted that "as soon as possible" in rule 48(1) meant what it said and to charge the applicant three months after the incident in question was not to charge him as soon as possible. "As soon as possible" had to mean as soon as practicable or as soon as reasonably possible.

His Lordship accepted that the flexibility of the clause was a pointer against it being a mandatory requirement. The later charge was therefore not lawfully laid.

Assuming that the applicant would be granted a reasonable period of time and that the board was prohibited from inquiring into the charge of assault which was purported to have been laid.

Solicitors: Blinberg & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

HIS LORDSHIP reviewed the use of the words "produce" and "producer" in the 1979 Act and the Wine and Madeira Regulations (SI 1979 No 1240) and held that the blending of two wines of different strengths to produce a third was production of wine and that duty was to be charged on the resultant blended wine.

Mr Justice McNeil so stated on July 10, in the Queen's Bench Division, when he dismissed an application for judicial review of a determination of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

Section 54 could not be construed so as to allow importers to subject wine to other processes and thereby escape payment of duty.

Scheme to avoid gains tax on shares disposal fails

Young (David) v Phillips (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Nicholls

Judgment delivered July 4

Applying the common law principles regarding *situs* of assets laid down by Lord Abinger, Chief Baron, in *Attorney General v Bowring* (1838) 4 M & W 171, and having regard to the fact that shares in private companies might not be the subject of a public issue and no market might exist for them, the letters of allotment were not to be treated as saleable chattels realizable where they might be found from time to time. They were documents evidencing rights against the Crown.

Section 20(7) of the Finance Act 1965 provides: "In the case of individuals resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, capital gains tax shall not be charged in respect of assets accruing to them from the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom... except that the tax shall be charged on the amounts (if any) received in the United Kingdom..."

The scheme did not come within the provisions of section 20(7) of the Finance Act 1965 that exempted from tax gains arising from the disposal of shares in three private United Kingdom companies by their owners who had South African domicile failed to achieve its purpose.

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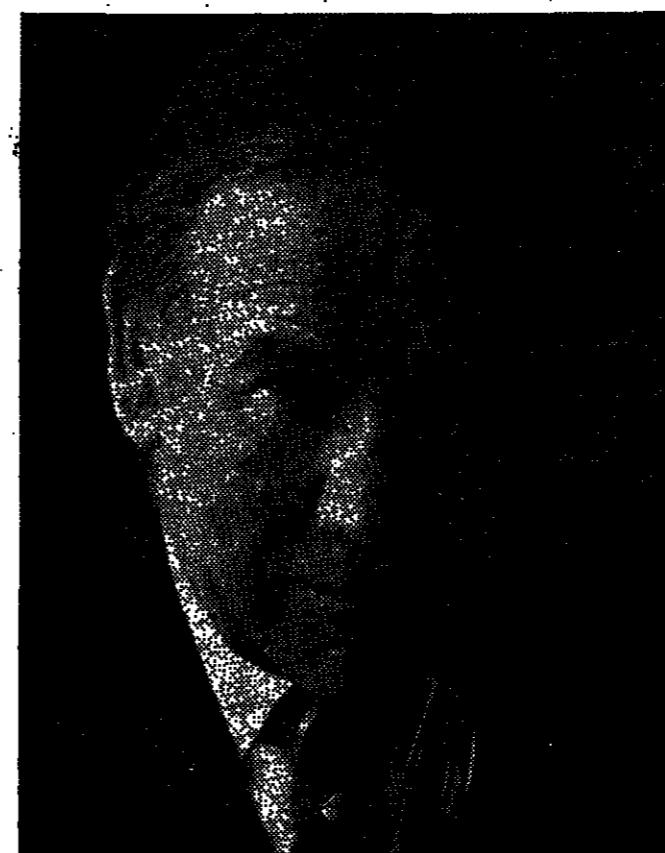
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“British Airways welcomes competition”

In fact, every day British Airways competes with hundreds of foreign airlines from all over the world. Faced with that competition, it is only by providing a better service to passengers that British Airways has achieved a pre-eminent position for Britain as the world's favourite airline.

Now, certain of our local competitors wish to see some of British Airways' routes taken from us and handed to them on a plate. To those airlines we say this.

If they do believe in true competition let them say so and act accordingly. Let the customers decide which airline they prefer on the basis of the service offered to passengers. And may the best one win.”



Chairman. Lord King of Wartnaby.

King
Chairman.

British airways

The world's favourite airline.

BOOKS



The Way Of The Animal Powers is the first of four massive and superbly illustrated volumes, designed to provide us with an historical atlas of world mythology. It is an important and grossly overdue work, and it was an inspiration to entrust Joseph Campbell with the task of compiling it. I do not know of anyone who has better qualifications for such a work. Mythology was his first love, which matured and dedicated itself to rediscover for a deprived world the fundamental mythological pattern of the human spirit. Starting with *Hero With A Thousand Faces*, the five-volume *Masks Of God* and so on to *Myths To Live By* and the completion and editing of Heinrich Zimmer's *Myths And Symbols In Indian Art And Civilization*, he has done more than any scholar of our time to renew the ancient wisdom of reality which his mind and spirit were rejecting at great peril to his well-being and sanity.

This neglect, of course, has many causes. It is inevitably a consequence of the general decline of religion and what the primitive people of my young used to fear most and describe as a "loss of Soul"; it is part of the general amnesia of history which afflicts the modern scene - and which a psychologist in depth, when he encounters it in the growing number of individuals who turn to him for help

in his clinic, calls "a dangerous dissociation of consciousness". The result has been an increasing and dangerous narrowing of the contemporary basis of consciousness and, valuable as reason is and important as it is to preserve its role within the proportions of the totality of human awareness, it is in danger of becoming a form of hubris that would produce a partial, lop-sided, increasingly diminished and, in its turn, tyrannical and destructive spirit. For the classic truth is that consciousness is not only sustained and nourished, but dependent for its enlargement on numbers of non-rational sources: for instance, instinct, intuition, feeling and all the many profound, non-rational promptings and urges that inspired, created, maintained and kept continually alive in man his mythological view of life, time, the here-and-now, and beyond. Indeed the cultures that have given us so much made their most significant contributions to life when their mythological picture of life, and themselves, was most alive and their conscious partnership with all that it evoked intense and continuous.

It was, for instance, when the Gods of Greece were not yet

removed to the heights of Olympus, but walked the streets with the citizens of Athens, herded sheep with their shepherds, hunted the woods with their hunters, sailed the seas with Odysseus and fought beside the heroes on the great plain of Troy, that the Greeks to whom we owe so much, "the crest of column gleaming on the mind of man", as Shelley had it, was conceived and its incomparable civilization fashioned. The decline and fall came only when the Gods vanished from the streets and fields forever, first beyond the clouds of Olympus and then to mere astrological projection in the sky. But even then, they exercised some healing influence on the tendency of men to serve partialities as if they were whole and to set a narrow, shallow, "gnostical" consciousness above the "awareness" which a long mythological collaboration had made possible.

What has been lost through mythology can be restored only by a recovery of mythology. Unfortunately mythology is not a process of wilful thought and conscious plan or method (although even this remarkable atlas talks of the "method" of mythology). It is true that its

first people of life who, in partnership with a myth of their own, lived with a feeling of belonging and of being known which made them rich in a way where we are poor; and produced a spirit of wonder and awe that led them to pursuits of mind and hand which launched man's first awkward essays into the science and technologies wherein we have come to excel, to our peril, today.

Yet such a comparison by no means leads to the sense of despair one might expect from the disengagement it invites. Contemplating this universal pattern set out as an admirably chart of the ocean of the collective unconscious, one is amazed by the vitality that is still nuclear in these ancient mythological presentations. One's own travel-stained and decibalized modern spirit is inexplicably quickened, and one is reminded and utterly convinced that the ancient gods are not dead but still live on in the deepest recesses of our mind. However unpalatable it might be to scientific and rationalist taste, the truth is we cannot live without the early gods. In fact if we deny them the light of our minds and shut the front door of our hearts against them, as men once did to Zeus and

Hermes before the disintegration of Greece, they will enter by some unsecured back door of our lives.

So, though the scientist, the rationalist, the logical positivist and behaviourist may sneer, the poet, the artist, the archetypal psychologist and, one hopes again soon, the priest, will support also Joseph Campbell's conclusion that "every god that is dead can be conjured again to life, as any fragment of rock from a hillside, set respectfully in a garden, will arrest the eye. This atlas is to be as a garden of thus reanimated gods."

Indeed, one sees it all, in this regard, as another sign of the beginning of a reawakening, a realization that we are living only half of ourselves and losing our sense of meaning and purpose in the process. There is, more and more people suspect, still this other, this great natural instinctive and intuitive world within men wherein mythology arises and our beginnings are rooted - beginnings that are not mere "pasts" as rationalists would have it, but always a "now". Out of this nowness, they suspect, a new myth will arise to enable us to renew ourselves and transcend the divisive and devastating partialities of our day.

Well done, and thank you, Joseph Campbell!

Bringing the dead Gods back to life

Sir Laurens van der Post reviews mythology of the world

THE WAY OF THE ANIMAL POWERS
Historical Atlas of World Mythology
By Joseph Campbell
Times Books £35

presentation and telling may require a method, but for the rest one might talk with as much, or as little, precision of the "method" of the rose, and say that if its method is to grow and to flower and to fill the evening air with scent. All true mythologies grow. We do not know why or whence. We only know they are in us as both strange messengers and message in one.

This then is one of the main services rendered so vividly by this beautiful, eloquent and authoritative definition of the first mythological patterns of mankind - a service that evokes a profound nostalgia for the

first people of life who, in partnership with a myth of their own, lived with a feeling of belonging and of being known which made them rich in a way where we are poor; and produced a spirit of wonder and awe that led them to pursuits of mind and hand which launched man's first awkward essays into the science and technologies wherein we have come to excel, to our peril, today.

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Well done, and thank you, Joseph Campbell!

Three first novels that get to the heart of the matter

FICTION

Gay Firth

THE TOKEN
By Susanna Mitchell
John Murray, £8.50

A PARISH OF RICH WOMEN
By James Buchan
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

First novels, fledglings in the art of fiction, can go further to make a summer than, say, one *Swallow* from a high-flying writer like D. M. Thomas. Grand old Emerson remarked that novels can be as useful as Bibles if they teach us that the best of life is conversation and the greatest success is confidence. Chapter by chapter, verse for verse, Susanna Mitchell and James Buchan will read the Lessons this week.

In stories different in kind, similar in degree of depth and subtlety, both examine physical decay. Mrs Mitchell's central character, widowed Stella Leonard, a sculptor, "only fluent when she spoke through wood and stone", is dying harrassed by the humiliations of chemical scaffolding applied to the rotting cells by a "doctor" absurdly reproachful. "Your blood is a little decomposed," she says to her husband, "as the others seem control over chaos."

Facing death, Stella explores also at another realm belated, helpless recognition that, although "love should be self-evident, not in need of declaration", failure to show tangible, intelligible signs of it has caused the cancer of non-communication to spread through the cellular structure of her family. Affection between Stella and Mary, her 30-year-old step-daughter, has been expressed only through their mutual devotion to feeble, charming Robert, Stella's unstable son. Mary's step-brother, Domestic violence - communication of love hideously mutant, as Robert beats up his girl-friend, bruises her baby, and eventually takes a killing swipe at his mother - fuels the action of a novel neither morbid nor sensational; simply serious.

It reminds us, in language not invariably free from the banal, elegant enough to make the occasional banality a surprise, how urgently we need signs, symbols, tokens of external evidence, however unworthy or banal, of love's authenticity as the only human reality with superhuman powers of consolation in life and death.

world" of watered-silk sofas in country houses, lunch at the Ritz in "that prettiest of dining-rooms", velvet collars on children's coats and a ubiquitous, confident rogues' gallery of English names like Mary, Laura, and Poppy, Jocelyn, Ambrose, Lady Anne Blunt, Oliver "Oddjob" Thwaite.

Names like that sound dropped. They seldom are. For they tend to belong to private lives, whose watered-down soft-voiced scents, few of us live religious lives, and maybe what our Shakespeare lacks is spirituality. Our theatre is intellectual, political, social; but if we want a spiritual experience from the interpretative arts, we must go to the concert hall.

In this context, Professor Wilson Knight seems like a survivor from a previous age (which, born in the year of Victoria's diamond jubilee, he was not) of the *Wheel of Fire*

dates back to 1930, but all his writing still contains an implicit reminder of that lost spiritual dimension. It is the main virtue of this latest miscellany of essays, which have little in common (the blurb-writer's job must have been unbearable) apart from some of his more dismayingly eccentric characteristics?

What dimension are we missing? We are intellectual and moral sceptics, few of us live religious lives, and maybe what our Shakespeare lacks is spirituality. Our theatre is intellectual, political, social; but if we want a spiritual experience from the interpretative arts, we must go to the concert hall.

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"I am confident that I will be accused of putting forward a 'conspiracy theory', writes Christopher Hitchens, at the end of this short but devastating essay on the tragedy of an island whose cause he has espoused. Instead, there are moments when he seems so determined to prove that every turn for the worse was directly willed by the evil genius of London or Washington that one wonders how he can describe Cyprus as "perhaps the greatest failure of American foreign policy in post-war Europe". If it is true that Turkey would never have allowed *enosis* to happen, then Britain was perhaps justified in encouraging the Turks to make that clear before it was too late, and in trying to convince the Greeks that continued British rule was preferable, from their point of view, to the likely alternative.

In the gospel according to Mr Greatorex, Soviet infiltration is so effective that when it comes to the final countdown there is no way the button can be pressed. Too many Commie infiltrators.

A key Soviet defector and his daughter (yes, you guessed it, she has "high cheekbones", "full mouth", and "large blue eyes bright and moist") are the only hope of salvation for the West. It is Calvin Rudge's task to ensure that the defection is effective. Rudge is one of ours, and frankly I found him rather a pain, not a patch on Johnny Turk, the love-child of Peter Semper-Kipper, cultural attaché in the British Embassy in Ankara, and a Turkish woman translator on the Embassy staff.

Johnny Turk is Rudge's minder around Yalta where all the best bits of the book take place. In the second half the action shifts west to England and Washington, where life becomes significantly less interesting and original, and there's no room for J. Turk. Much of the book, especially at the beginning, is tame and inventive, but in the end there are too many lapses. I think, for example, that in the world after Bond there is no longer a place for the death dealing ball-point; for the death dealing ball-point;

and I'm getting bored too with the device of the compromising photograph or video. I am increasingly disposed to believe in neither.

• *The States Past*, by John Knowles, (*Constable*, £7.25). Although this novel satisfies some of the demands of the game - theft of priceless diamond from Hudson valley home of exiled Russian Prince and Princess, war Mrs Anderson and the Grand Duchess Anastasia - it would be misleading to suggest that it's a thriller in any conventional sense. It is beautifully written, thoughtful and only intermittently thrilling. The characters - the Trouvilles, their son Gregory and his girl friend Merry - are observed in flashback by a middle-aged writer returning to Yale to deliver a lecture in 1981. It is thirty years since he became intimately involved in the doom-laden affairs of this bohemian, half-Romanian family. In their crumbling mansion hard by the main railway line, now for the first time he confides the true story to an outsider. Marvelous on Yale and late adolescence in the fifties but no shooty-bangs.

• *The Story of Henri Tod*, by William Buckley Jr (*Allen Lane*, £8.95). William Buckley is an urbanely ubiquitous Yale graduate who edits the *National Review* and is much talked about in New York. His fictional hero, Blackford Oakes, is also a Yale man who can be caught, in

this volume, reading the *National Review* in an airplane flight above Nantucket. He, Oakes that is, has a stepfather named Sir Alec Sharkey who, we are surprised to learn, habitually wears "striped pants". This is the fifth Oakes adventure and my first. It is mainly set in Berlin around wall-building time. I liked the response of Walter Ulbricht's nephew Caspar to the idea of a wall: "Oh uncle, walls don't work any more. Walls were for Chinese, way back when." Also the waspish not to say W.A.S.P. pastiche reveries ascribed to JFK. Lots of sardonic style and some good jokes but the plot and the action seem tired by comparison, a necessary conventional but only incidental to the book's main purpose.

• *To Ride A Tiger*, by Matthew Heald. *Cassier*, (no relation) (*Gollancz*, £8.95). It was obviously wrong to expect something fastidiously elegant from an author who is a senior clerk at the House of Commons, because this is a standard derivative thriller complete with a cardboard Frenchman who likes "the imposing formality of the Oval office", cryptic conversations in St James's Park, a KGB mar-called-Katay, a CIA man called Novak, and an English villager with a club foot. It's surprisingly violent too and I'm afraid my patience gave out with the electric shock treatment on page 114. A pity Mr Cooper strayed so far from home.

• *The Mike*, by Eric van Lustbader (*Granada*, £8.95).

Modern Japanese big business and ancient Japanese martial arts are a natural thriller combination - endless scope for deadly rivalries punctuated with regular sex, and regular violence. This thoroughly professional,

very long, dandy over-written volume is full of gushing blood, yellow and green kimonos lying beside trembling buttocks, and incomprehensible Japanese phrases. I feel the author's name should enter the vocabulary.

• *Blockbuster* is quite inadequate. This book is an absolute blockbuster.

Too many Commie infiltrators

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

THE BUTTON ZONE
By Wilfred Greatorex
Macdonald, £8.95

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Anthony Masters

SHAKESPEARIAN DIMINUTIONS

By G. Wilson Knight
Harvester, £2.50

and something he calls "the aesthetic ideal" on Shakespeare passes without illuminating them much or convincingly. His last word on "soul and body in Shakespeare", having earlier rebuked Jonathan Miller for omitting all mention of the soul from his TV series on the human body, is to suggest that Lear, crying "Look on her, look, her lips!" is seeing Cordelia's "soul-body released". (That does not invalidate the brilliant accompanying essay, suggesting Gloucester's "leap" as a quasi-mystic metaphor for the process of dying.)

After "Society and the Cosmos" we reach "Timon of Athens and Buddhism" inspired by a book presented after he lectured to the Friends of the Western Buddhist Order in Purley. His simplicity of language combined with impersonality of thought, is very Aristotelian effect, is very unrewarding after the persuasiveness of, say, Jane Adams on *Othello* or Samuel Goldberg on *King Lear*. And, inevitably, there is a constant querulousness about current directors who get Shakespeare all wrong. His narrow limits for satisfactory textual interpretation truly recall the confidence of a past age.

But then, this stems from his view of Shakespeare as a dramatic poet and poetic philosopher rather than primarily a practical playwright. That

holds true despite his long experience in Shakespearean acting and directing, including dramatic recitals which apparently he still gives (since he explains why he now dispenses with Timon's *cachet-sexe*). But his (and Granville-Barker's) conception of Shakespearean character still has immense suggestive value. "Hamlet . . . is less a 'character' than a poetic voice, speaking from a height overlooking his problems"; that may seem old-fashioned until you ask yourself, perhaps shamefacedly, when you last heard a Romeo who actually had the verse working in his favour rather than against him. And you may come away from this eldest of the elders, perhaps not accepting him in detail, but still jerked out of modern interpretative assumptions into undiscovered country.

attempt by Congress to put pressure on Turkey to withdraw from Cyprus supposedly the guarantor of Cyprus's independence and integrity, did little more than watch these developments and make clicking noises, even though she had (and still has) bases and troops on the island.

Hitchens does admit that not all Cypriots - let alone mainland Turks and Greeks - were wholly blameless in the affair. Even his beloved Greek Cypriots are faulted, correctly, for not taking a more active interest in the welfare and culture of their Turkish compatriots before 1974. But, he adds, "there were forces at work which would have victimized the Greek Cypriots whatever they did", and in the end it is hard not to agree with him.

American policy in the post-1964 period is much harder to defend, as is the incredibly craven attitude of Britain's Wilson government which was ready to do almost anything rather than shoulder its responsibilities towards Cyprus under the Treaty of Guarantee.

Hitchens proves fairly conclusively that both the Johnson

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THE TIMES DIARY

Just a small ad Master

It's not every day you find a Rembrandt for sale - especially in a personal ad in the *Daily Telegraph*, sandwiched between ads for mobile Scrabble and a nurse for a bedridden lady. Call after 2pm, said the ad I couldn't wait. "I said," said Rita Smith. "I like to do my shopping in the morning." The price? £50,000. The painting, she said, is genuine, circa 1630, measuring 12½in by 12. It is oil on oak panel, entitled "A Priest Performing an Evening Service." It's a bit dirty, she says, so

REMBRANDT FOR SALE. ON DIAL. Recorder calls 01-834 1247-14. TEL. 0808 24365 after 2 p.m.

any signature is indecipherable. She keeps it in her local bank vault in Bath.

Phillips say Rembrandt oils are so rare it has never sold one. Christie's last auctioned one in 1969, and Sotheby's in 1962.

Perhaps the first to visit the Rembrandt Research Project group - a team of experts from Amsterdam who have been authenticating his works by X-rays.

Coals to . . .

Yorkshire miners struggling to support families without strike pay may like to know where some of their NUM dues are going - on sending a young miner to Cuba for a month to join an "international work brigade". According to the British-Cuba Resource Centre, he is going to learn about Cuban society and as "an expression of solidarity with the Revolution".

Topping

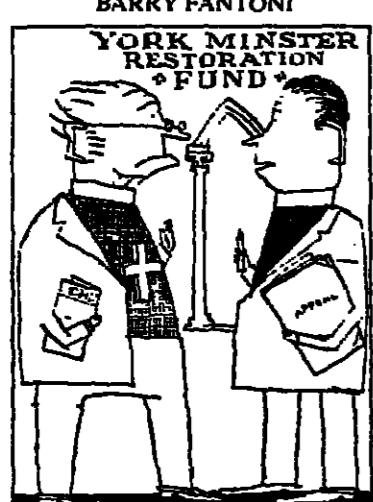
Tony Benn's arrogance knows no limits. Last year he moved - and terrified - general election night viewers after his defeat in Bristol with an emotional speech invoking the Chartists and promising to fight on. It now turns out that he had written only a victory address; the validation had been prepared by his wife Caroline, who had taken a more realistic view of his chances. The revelation comes from an uncouth biography of the Benn family by Sidney Higgins, who relates that Benn's career as an orator began at the age of three-and-a-half. After supper in a grand house in Smith Square, he stood up and said, "Thank you very much for inviting us to tea." His host was Sir Oswald Mosley. Ten years later, walking to Westminster School wearing the uniform top hat, he approached two workmen unloading a van, and announced that he was a Labour supporter. He was quite taken aback by their laughter.

As Michael Binion's *Letter from Bonn* explained yesterday, the German peacock for portmanteau words is getting absurd. This is what the captain's assistant of the Swiss Vierwaldstättersee steamship company puts on his passport: Vierwaldstätterseesampf Schifffahrts gesellschaftschafter kapitänstellver treter.

Rich pickings

If, after the European Court ruling in his favour, Captain Kent Kirk is repaid the £50,000 he was fined by North Tyneside magistrates, the kipper war buccaneer could net a total of £80,000 from his voyage into disputed fishing waters in January last year. By charging cameramen £800 and reporters £200 for berths on his invading armada, he is already thought to have cleared £30,000 profit.

BARRY FANTONI



"Perhaps I could sell Robert Maxwell our parish magazine"

Free self-loading

Colonel Gaddafi is worried, believing it or not, about Libya's appalling national image. So worried, in fact, that he is inviting 500 lawyers, parliamentarians and trade unionists from around the world on a free four-day visit to see what a splendid place it is. They will visit schools, factories, housing projects and, I'm assured, anything else they might ask to see. Despite, or because of, the break in diplomatic relations, the Libyans are particularly anxious that Britain should be represented, and at least a dozen Brits will be invited. If, however, they are not put off by recent events in St James's Square, they might be by the title of the jamboree: the International Conference on the 15th Anniversary of the Libyan Revolution and for National Sovereignty, Justice and Peace in the Arab Region.

PHS

I say no to freedom

Four members of the Polish dissident group KOR go on trial tomorrow accused of trying to overthrow the state. The Polish government has so far failed to persuade them to leave the country without a trial and its embarrassing publicity. In a letter smuggled from prison, Adam Michnik (left), one of the movement's founders, explains his refusal to compromise

prisoner: I see no reason to take part in negotiations of any kind; since my release cannot be the object of any bargaining and since, finally, I want to go on trial in order to prove my innocence. I have refused to take part in these talks.

It was doubtless these same reasons which motivated my friends to reject the opportunity of buying their freedom for the price of a declaration of defeat.

At the same time the jailers arranged for us to meet an emissary from the Secretary-General of the UN. This nice gentleman made us another offer to leave the country. Doubtless, he wanted to help us, but I refused to meet him - and was given a punishment of two weeks in isolation. So I would appreciate it if people did not try to help me in this way in future, for they would only be helping interior minister General Kiszczak to destroy my health in isolation cells. My body is too weak to withstand any more consequences of the stupidity, violence and cowardice of my prison head, Major Dejnar, who is prepared to send

For their plan is arousing in its vileness: now after another trial has been fabricated for Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, after Piotr Bednarz has been driven to a suicide attempt and others to take up lengthy hunger strikes for the right to the status of political prisoners, we, the eleven, are supposed to testify to the human qualities of General Jaruzelski and other jailers. I don't know who thinks up these strategies, but I do know that in them is concealed the

me to my grave in order to obtain praise from General Kiszczak.

The jailers have not relinquished their efforts. An official from the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to tempt us to go abroad, while General Kiszczak continues to arrange meetings for us in villas on the outskirts of Warsaw. I am being softened up in isolation cells.

All these actions have a very clear model: it is in just this way that terrorists all over the world dictate terms to their hostages. I sincerely believe that the successive ploys of these gangsters will end in complete fiasco.

Nor will I accept an amnesty, since I have committed no crime. I demand, and shall continue to demand, an open trial, and I will have sufficient strength to await a verdict of acquittal until criminal in military uniform, like the chief of the Warsaw Military Court, Colonel Wladyslaw Moncarz, cease to stuff Polish justice.

But the jailers should not count on my silence. I shall always speak according to my conscience and my understanding. Hence my appeal: In these sad times, times of violence and lies, let us safeguard our dignity. It is a precious treasure passed down to us from our fathers: let us pass it down to our children.

Sarah Hogg outlines an IFS plan to simplify a complex tax and benefits system

Why we need a new welfare framework



efficient system should not be rejected because it requires more information to be stored, processed and retrieved. Past fears of this kind of administrative complexity have led to a separation and duplication of administrative machinery which is much more baffling, complex and time-consuming for the customer.

What the IFS proposes is a complete fusion of the tax, national insurance and social security systems. Its conclusions are therefore addressed as much to Mr Nigel Lawson as to Mr Fowler. This points up another worry about the Fowler review, to which the Treasury appears to be less than fully committed. In the IFS system, everyone would receive two basic kinds of "credit": a tax credit and a benefit credit. All other income would be taxable.

Simplicity makes for a system which is too inflexible; it cannot easily allow for the variety of different circumstances which an efficient social security system must cover. It cannot care for housing costs, which vary greatly from one part of Britain to another, or easily

liability. But they could not be turned into hard cash if your tax bill was less than your basic credit. Benefit credits would be cash payments, gradually withdrawn as income rose.

Is this distinction necessary? In the tax-credit scheme dreamt up by Lord Cockfield; presented by Lord Barber and aborted by the 1974 general election, the tax credit did both jobs: it replaced tax allowances for higher-income groups and could be turned into cash by those too poor to pay tax. Several subsequent reform schemes have had the same disturbing simplicity. But this has brought with it two overwhelming disadvantages.

Simplicity makes for a system which is too inflexible; it cannot easily allow for the variety of different circumstances which an efficient social security system must cover. It cannot care for housing costs, which vary greatly from one part of Britain to another, or easily

Thirdly, the IFS would point out, this arises because it was aiming for a scheme which would create much the same pattern of incomes as we have at present, in order to reduce the political difficulties of reform. In other words, it has designed a radically new and more efficient system, free from today's irrational inequities, but not attempted to preempt political decisions about income distribution.

It has one other important implication. The whole national insurance system is swept away in favour of a structure which provides some benefits according to personal circumstances, some according to financial circumstances - but none according to insurance contributions. The IFS rightly takes the view that there is no true insurance in the present system, and should be swept away with the rest of today's malfunctioning machinery.

The Reform of Social Security, published today by IFS.

Mondale, in search of the perfect match

The vice-presidency has been one of the least covered offices in American politics. Often vice-presidents have operated in a political vacuum.

Ignored both by Congress (because they had no influence at the White House) and by the president (because they had fulfilled their main function - to help the president win the election).

With the growing complexity of modern government, the job has become much more important than it once was. The man most responsible for bringing real influence to the vice-presidency is the man now choosing his own running mate: Walter Mondale.

Mondale must select someone who can attract votes in areas where Reagan is weakest. Although Reagan won all but 49 of the 435 electoral college votes in his 1980 landslide over President Carter, his margin in many states was slender.

In the South, for instance, where 161 electoral votes are at stake, his margin of victory in seven states was less than 3 per cent. Similarly he just scraped through in New York State by 2.7 per cent and Massachusetts by a tiny margin of 0.2 per cent.

Democratic Party strategists believe that in addition to these

winnable states in the South and north-east, Mondale needs a running mate who can attract electoral support in certain big states where the outcome is considered a toss-up. These include California (47 electoral votes), Texas (29), Pennsylvania (25), Illinois (24) and Michigan (20).

The importance of the southern vote would seem to rule out the possibility of a black or a woman being chosen. Either, it is believed, would alienate more white conservative southerners than it would attract black or pro-feminist voters.

However, a woman would be more of a political asset in the north-east (Representative Geraldine Ferraro could help tilt the balance for Mondale in New York State) or California (Mayor Diane Feinstein of San Francisco could undermine support for Reagan in his home state).

Those who favour Senator Gary Hart point out that he performed well in New England, California and throughout the West, and put on a reasonable showing in the South during the primary campaign. His main areas of weakness - the industrial north-east and Mid-west - were areas where Mondale fared best.

Nicholas Ashford

Ronald Butt

If only Eurocracy could be tamed

Mrs Thatcher's Fontainebleau paper, outlining (for the benefit of the other heads of government) her view of the way the European Community ought to develop, ended with a ringing declaration of confidence in its future. It had, she said, jointly with the western alliance, brought the peoples of Europe a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity, and "the progress that has been made towards an ever-closer union of the peoples of Europe" of which the Treaty of Rome speaks in its first paragraph is unlikely to be reversed.

As I wrote last week, the essence of her argument is that this union will be of a political kind which will not only complete the internal market but will strengthen Nato's European pillar. It must also "adopt policies which guarantee the relevance of the Community to the problems, particularly unemployment, which affect our societies", and take "steps to make the influence of the Community felt in the world".

The Community is not popular in Britain, but disillusion with it is not confined to this country. In Germany, for instance, it was a commonplace press comment to explain the lower turnout there in the recent Euro-elections by disillusion with bargaining over subsidies and the building and destruction of food surpluses. But for the British people's suspicion of the Community is rooted in something more: it is not coolness towards the other member nations that motivates them. (Indeed, for many people in Britain, culturally and sentimentally, the sense of affinity with the other Western European states is now if anything stronger than that with the United States, which seems much more distant than it did years ago.)

What the British really dislike is being governed by an interventionist and spending Brussels bureaucracy which can never be called to account as a national government can be - either by the House of Commons, effectively, or by the parliament at Strasbourg. The British, more intensely than any of their neighbours, are a parliamentary people who dislike the dominance of officialdom and expect politicians to be brought to book. Their political thinking is built on the knowledge that the often criticized House of Commons really is a safety-valve which will blow when something is amiss.

It is the absence of this parliamentary safeguard that is the real flaw in the Community as a political entity, and yet, paradoxically, to try to compensate for it by building up a distant Euro-Parliament in which Britain's was a small minority voice would be no more popular if, as would seem inevitable, this was at Westminster's expense. Nor can it really be said that the "treaties" made within the Council are (except for some crucial issues such as contributions to the Community's own resources) ordinarily controllable by the parliament.

For instance, it would seem to be implicit in Mrs Thatcher's approach that at some stage Britain would join the European Monetary System. But the unspoken assumption behind the EMS is that its subscribers will back it with the shared economic and financial policies necessary to make it work. It is largely because France and West Germany have constructed a firm axis around which the EMS can revolve smoothly that it has worked; and it is because British ministers have felt unwilling to risk subordinating their own policies to its demands that we have not joined. What would

None of this is to suggest that the Community cannot move to closer union but the difficulties are formidable. The criticism directed this week by the Commons all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee at the Fontainebleau agreement for not reaching a solution is very near the knuckle. It is merely a beginning and when each state has to face the political implications of making it permanent, the strains will be immense. If the Community is to move in the directions Mrs Thatcher wants, it will do so pragmatically by inching its way along paths that have not yet been charted.

Paul Pickering

Who turned the clockwork back?

Why do athletes run anti-clockwise? Is it one of those questions that precocious children ask but are fiendishly difficult to answer. "It's all to do with the earth's spin" was the best I could come up with when a friend's son put it to me the other day. He getted the reply with well deserved scepticism.

Curious, I went to an expert. "I don't know," said Mike Farrell, general secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. "Perhaps it has something to do with driving on the left-hand side of the road."

"At the turn of the century there was the exception of the Fenners track in Cambridge. They used to run clockwise round a 500-metre circuit instead of 400 metres, and that's where we get the 1,500 Olympic distance from."

Ferrall suggested I try Tom McVab, the former Olympic coach turned author with the best-selling *Flanagan's Run* and the recently published *Rings of Sand* to his credit.

"I'm sorry, no one really knows," said McNab. "I've been asked that question many times. I have been helping on a film of the first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896, when they ran clockwise. But the old nineteenth-century lithographs have people running anti-clockwise and everyone now supposes the Greeks simply got it wrong."

"The original chariot races were anti-clockwise because it's easier to turn horses to the left; at least that's what my theory put to me. But it is probably just an arbitrary Anglo-Saxon rule we have taken around the world. It's not the only thing to run clockwise. We don't know about No. 1. I'm sure when running spikes were first used."

McVab has recently been doing research into American Indian culture. They sensibly ran in straight lines from place to place or away from each other.

There might be something in being right-handed or left-handed. Personally I think it must be a matter of custom," Dr Pyke added.

But there is a political aspect to consider. Why should the Anglo-Saxon imperialists of the north continue to impose anti-clockwise running on the countries of the Third World, who might for all we know have had a proud clockwise running tradition before the white man came along?

Instead of pulling out of future Olympic Games, the Russians might insist on running the opposite way,

perversely arguing that history and Marx are on the side of the clockwork.

The vision of athletes colliding in the middle of the 400 metres after starting off in different directions may sadly epitomize the direction the Olympic movement is going.

Any more suggestions? The trouble is that however nimbly you approach the problem you always find yourself back at the start; rather like running round and round in circles.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SUMMER OF DISCONTENT

Legal action will not worry us as long as we are applying the democratic principles of the trade union', said Mr Mick McGahey on the BBC Today programme yesterday morning. The miners' delegate conference duly defied the High Court by discussing and voting on a resolution to introduce a new disciplinary code of conduct and Mr Scargill later described those who support the judiciary as being the only people he regarded in contempt.

Their words encapsulate what is happening in Britain today. Underlying the details of any major industrial dispute is a persistent attempt by some trade union elements to assert that the principles of 'trade union democracy' - however well or shabbily they are implemented (and both epithets apply) - are above the law. The clash on picket lines, not just at the mines but in the docks, and soon on the ferries, and the uneasiness in the financial markets create an atmosphere of crisis. But beneath it all there is a still small question which is at the heart of the matter, and which Mr McGahey could not have identified more helpfully: whose law governs this land, the law of each union's rulebook, however put together, however changed, however thuggishly manipulated; or the law of parliament administered by the courts?

There is a feeling of inertia in the centre of affairs which threatens to become intolerable. Ministers have rightly pigeon-holed a dispute between NUM and the NCB as being something which should not involve the Cabinet. The details of productivity, pit exhaustion and rate of rundown are obviously industrial matters. But when an industrial dispute, of whatever relevance, spawns social disruption on the scale and with the violence that we have witnessed every night on our television screens, it becomes the necessary responsibility of the government. The nation looks to the government to keep the peace. Social breakdown, whatever its causes, must command the attention of ministers and of Parliament.

Criminal violence of every kind was evident in Brixton and Toxteth, as it has been every day on the miners' picket lines in England, Scotland and Wales. Ministers were quick enough to go to Brixton and Toxteth to see for themselves. As the weeks go by with no respite in the violence, it is not enough to reiterate that coal is being mined and that some 65,000 people each day brave the intimidation of picket lines to work for the NCB. Those people need support so do the police; and what needs most support is the principle that in Britain we do

FOCUS ON THE WELFARE FAULT

Britain's social security system is in a mess. It is inefficient in relieving poverty, disruptive of the labour market, difficult to understand and costly to administer. There is widespread agreement that it needs to be reviewed and then reformed.

Do its failings stem from a fundamental flaw in the principles on which it was designed and established? Or are they the result of an accumulation of minor administrative misjudgements in recent years? Can it be rescued by piecemeal tinkering? Or is a complete overhaul essential?

In a report on *The Reform of Social Security* published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies today, a strong argument is presented that the trouble is deep-seated and systematic. The insurance principle, envisaged by Lord Beveridge as the basis for the modern welfare state, is indicted as the main culprit for the anomalies, complexities and occasional absurdities of social security today. The report's authors urge root-and-branch reform. In their view, the tax and social security systems should be integrated, and the insurance principle abandoned.

This recommendation may at first seem very controversial. The insurance principle has a strong appeal on both moral and financial grounds. Its underlying idea is that people are eligible for benefit only if they have contributed to the national insurance fund. By this means everyone should be made aware of a relationship between receipts and contributions, while the costs of welfare provision are fully covered. In ideal circumstances the coverage is actuarially precise and is achieved by payments quite separate from general taxation.

Experience over the last forty years shows that the insurance principle tends to be disregarded. It is no longer the foundation of social security in this country. A large number of means tested benefits have been instituted and

not order our affairs like Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey would like us to do. We do not elevate a union rulebook above parliamentary laws and the authority of the courts. We do not permit private armies, with or without uniform. Mr Scargill's shock troops may not sport Mosley tunics, but they have caused as much damage to individuals and to the fabric of a society which can only become more brutalised as it daily witnesses this kind of behaviour, with its open defiance of social norms, going largely unchallenged.

The police have contained these violent attempts to prevent working men going to work. Ministers have sounded off occasionally about it, but there has been no concerted effort to meet the challenge and defeat it. Can it be so lightly dismissed when more than 4,000 arrests have been made, when 452 slight and 32 serious injuries have been inflicted on policemen, when nearly 200 pickets have received slight or serious injuries, with two fatalities and when the number of extra police shifts now exceeds 480,000? Why has Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, not visited the scene more often? Why indeed has the Prime Minister not walked this course, as she has laudably shown her readiness to do on other occasions? We know why Mr Kinnock has not done so, and the more his loss for failing to understand that his absence, as that of ministers, suggests a wobbly nerve in a political establishment which does not like a punch-up and which feels that the British public will not forgive its leaders for disrupting it from a quiet life.

What has this proclivity for the quiet life brought the Government? It has encouraged further lawlessness from pickets. It has at last brought Mr Kitson in with his dockers, seizing on a pretext which just might escape punishment for secondary action but whose timing and scale we all know to be linked to yesterday's miners' conference and Mr Kitson's desire to show what can deliver for Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey. It has brought the financial markets to a state of uncertainty, which may have other technical factors behind it but which at root reveals an emerging doubt about this government's ability and will to remain master of events rather than their victim.

The Government's response is to maintain that the fundamentals are unchanged. It is true that coal has been mined and the economy has so far weathered the effect of an 18 week strike by two-thirds of the miners. It is not surprising that the markets register additional uncertainty at the conjunction of a pit and a

security systems interact in such a strange manner that for many of the unemployed the incentive to seek work is weak. The unemployed do not enjoy the self-respect based on the belief that they have paid for their benefits, which Beveridge thought would be one of the main advantages of his proposals. Again the insurance principle has not achieved the results intended by its most influential advocate when he wrote in 1942:

The gains from abandoning the insurance principle would be of two main kinds. First, the amalgamation of the tax and social security systems would enable the Government to reduce civil service manpower and so cut administrative costs. In their report the IFS authors are both brutal and cogent in their criticism of the existing arrangements.

They say that "There is really nothing left of the contributory principle in national insurance but 10,000 civil servants administering contribution records, and a good deal of intellectual lumber. It is time to consider whether we need either." They estimate that the cost of administering supplementary benefit - which would disappear under their proposals - is about £500m.

Secondly, the anomaly of households simultaneously receiving benefits and paying taxes would be less common. It may not be altogether eradicable, but it seems odd to those affected and distorts behaviour. The more limited it is, the better.

These two publications from the IFS and the Social Affairs Unit cover similar ground and point to similar conclusions. Most importantly, they question the contemporary validity of the insurance principle on which Britain's welfare state was originally based. As such they represent an important contribution to the debate on social policy. The Government cannot ignore them.

Instead the tax and social

Concern on bail for miners

From Mr John Morris, QC, MP for Aberavon (Labour)

Sir, Yesterday (July 9) I raised in the House of Commons the grave concern which exists in some mining areas regarding the working of the Bail Act in the case of miners charged with offences arising from picketing.

Your correspondent, Susan Gregson-Murray, a solicitor practising in Nottingham, has expressed her anxiety in her letter to you on June 30.

I have now seen a bail form signed by the Clerk of a Nottinghamshire Magistrates' Court to which is attached by way of a punched clip conditions of bail as follows: "not to visit any premises or place for the purpose of picketing or demonstrating in connection with the current trade dispute between the NUM and the NCB other than peacefully to picket or demonstrate at his usual place of employment".

There is a fundamental issue concerning the rule of law involved here. Incidentally, it appears that the Bail Act is being used to reinforce the civil law on secondary picketing.

The handing up to magistrates in each case concerning a miner, before the case is heard, or even making available such conditions in the form described and this being known to everyone who appears in the court, is an affront to British justice. We are taught to believe that every case should not only be decided, but should be seen to be decided on its merits.

The Attorney General stated in his reply to my request that the Lord Chancellor should inquire into the workings of the Bail Act in mining areas in recent weeks, that he had not received a single piece of evidence that magistrates were not dealing with each individual case on its merits.

On the evidence that I have I am approaching the Lord Chancellor to ask for such an inquiry. The views of others more directly concerned with the issue in their own areas would be of interest to me, and I feel sure to the Lord Chancellor.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORRIS,
House of Commons
July 10.

Ethnic divisions

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, Your thoughtful and well-informed leading article, "Tamil and terrorism" (June 28) draws some valuable comparisons with the Northern Ireland situation and wisely concludes that there are "no short cuts and no simple solutions" to such conflicts. But perhaps you overlook a more fundamental parallel: far from being more immune from ethnic strife, small islands may actually act as "hot houses" for intercommunal hatreds and violence. Cyprus provides another striking example.

In the face of such conflicts, even through political unification may seem to make good geographical and economic sense, bitter ethnic divisions render attempts at enforced unification not only politically unworkable but also a recipe for civil war.

Mr Haughey please note.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL WILKINSON,

University of Aberdeen,
Department of Politics,
Edward Wright Building,
Old Aberdeen.

An open question

From Mr Des Wilson

Sir, Your report that Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, "wants more open government" (report, July 2) should lead to cynical laughter even in Whitehall. When the Campaign for Freedom of Information was launched earlier this year, it was Sir Robert's office which circulated a letter from the Prime Minister refusing to even consider freedom of information. Immediately afterwards, it was the Cabinet Office which informed senior civil servants that they should not even talk to the campaign.

Open government without freedom of information is a sham. Sir Robert knows that. What he really wants is revealed by his comment that "governments ought to explain their policies and explain the decisions that they take as fully as possible... and, if possible, more fully than they do now."

Sir Robert wants better selling of official policies, not more participation in the achievement of those policies, or more information by which the public can judge whether they are wise or not.

Yours faithfully,
DES WILSON, Chairman,
Campaign for Freedom of
Information,
2 Northdown Street, N1.

Stratford transmitter

From the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire and others

Sir, We share the recognition of Mr Trevor Nunn (June 23) that the BBC need a site for the Foreign and Commonwealth's new overseas transmitter. We join him in asking:

His concern, which we share, is for the Shakespeare Theatre; ours is for the quality of life and peace of mind in this green belt area and so for the multiple activities and amenities of all the people of Stratford and Warwickshire within the transmitter's area of impact.

The threat is not only to some 12,000 households and to the hospital, churches, pubs, social clubs but also to foreign tourists (1,500,000 a year and rising) and to commerce and industry, all heavily dependent on equipment vulnerable to interference.

The inquiry, experiences round

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern on bail for miners

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, Your leading article today (July 11) about Liverpool presents a travesty of the facts.

The Government has suspended no cash limits. The Government has raised no special funds. The Government has abrogated no financial targets. The Government has granted no exemptions from penalties.

On the contrary, as the Prime Minister made clear in the House yesterday, Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as every other local authority in England.

"There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, on grant-related expenditure assessment, on block grant, on penalties or on disregards," she said.

Liverpool is one of seven inner city partnership authorities in England and has therefore been for some years one of the highest recipients of support revenue, and capital, under the urban programme. Because Liverpool councillors have not been willing to enter into normal discussions for many months, Liverpool's inner city partnership programme for 1984/85 had not yet been settled.

The Government has indicated, however, that in recognition of the particularly acute inner city deprivation in Liverpool, and subject to a

proper rate and budget being fixed, a modest increase of £2.5m in the urban programme allocation would be made.

No other inner city authority has had its allocation reduced; this sum is being met from within my Department's total budget.

I fear that your leader writer has been hoodwinked by the torrent of predictable propaganda from Mr Hutton and his colleagues. They are having to make a humiliating climb-down from their avowed objective of an illegal budget and total confrontation.

Of course, they have sought to put up a massive smokescreen to conceal their intentions. The simple fact is that Liverpool has won nothing from the Government that would not have been expected as part of the normal day-to-day dealings between the Government and partnership authorities.

I hope that Liverpool will today, at last, make a lawful budget and rule. I hope that we have heard the last of this nonsense about illegality and confrontation. Liverpool, like every other local authority in the land, must live within the law.

Yours etc,
PATRICK JENKIN,
Department of the Environment,
2 Marsham Street, SW1.
July 11.

yet more "social engineering". These draft directives are in fact good examples of the European Parliament's legislative role in improving draft standards from Brussels.

However, such legislation, good or bad, makes no demands on the Community's own resources. There is no line in the Community budget marked "Vredeling". Indeed, most of the really important policies in the Community, on free movement of goods and labour, on trade, on safety and the environment, are not big spenders from the Community budget.

It is only the common agricultural policy which constantly encourages the assumption that to have a "policy" you have to spend billions. Yours faithfully,

TOM SPENCER,
The Manor House,
Doveridge,
Derbyshire.
June 29.

Equal opportunities?

From Mrs E. R. Cox

Sir, The Inner London Education Authority recently launched an initiative on equal opportunities for women. Pamphlets were sent out and in each school teachers are expected to give up their own time to sit on committees to discuss how an equal opportunities policy can be implemented in their own schools.

Meanwhile, in division 10 of the ILEA, the post of deputy head was advertised for the largest and most popular school in the area - in fact the only school unaffected by changes and amalgamations. The appointment went to a man, thus providing the all-too-familiar sight of the three key positions of responsibility, the headteacher and two deputy headships, being filled by men.

No effort was made to find a woman to fill this position in a school where over half of the pupils are girls and 43 of the 81 full-time staff are women. The familiar tried and trusted arguments were produced to defend the situation. Future generations of girls for many years will be educated with the "message" that only men can hold top positions of responsibility.

Women teachers throughout the country will find this scenario all too familiar. Could it be that the ILEA campaign is just a costly public relations exercise?

Yours faithfully,
E. R. COX,
16 Broom Water West,
Teddington,
Middlesex.
July 3.

Tories on the GLC

From Mr Neville Beale

Sir, Your diarist, PHS (July 10), evidently does not read the "Letters to the Editor". On June 26, you published a letter from me in which it was suggested, *inter alia*, that "the mandates of the elected GLC members (be extended) until the actual abolition of the council in 1986".

Since that is what the Secretary of State for the Environment has now announced to be the Government's intention, is it likely that I should be even contemplating resignation from my Finchley seat? I am not.

Yours etc,
NEVILLE BEALE,
Greater London Council,
Advisory Service,
50 Gordon Square, WC1.
July 5.

existing transmitters and the BBC's own tests on the theatre (which that night affected 10 per cent of its equipment - enough, as anyone knows, to disrupt the show) corroborate one practical fact - that thousands of items of commercial and domestic equipment will be affected.

The BBC answer is that there is nowhere else. This we believe to be untrue. Of course it would be cheap and pleasant for them to build and staff it here. But the criteria quoted as qualifying this site (which appear to have been assembled after and not before they happened on it) are a good fit also to other sites with under 1,000 households and no businesses. Evidence of these sites has been given to the BBC - but they do not so far seem to have assessed any of them, though at least one is Crown Land.

The cold realities of the case therefore drive us to the conclusion that it would largely be a case of

opportunity leading to a grave error of planning to allow an installation here that would be so injurious and burdensome for so many so far into the future.

Yours obediently,

CHARLES SMITH-RYLAND, Lord
Lieutenant of Warwickshire,
J. H. COVENTRY,
J. W. BLAND, Chairman, Warwickshire
County Council,
RUPERT WAINWRIGHT, Chairman,
Stratford-upon-Avon District Council,
S. W. T. BIRCH, Chairman, South
Warwickshire Health Authority,
J. R. CURNOCK, Mayor of Stratford-
upon-Avon,
LEVI FOX, Director, Shakespeare
Birthplace Trust,
J. MURPHY, Chairman, Stratford
District Trades Council,
GORDON MUCKLOW, Chairman,
Stratford-upon-Avon Chamber of Trade,
ROGER CARTER, Director, Heart of
England Tourist Board,
Warwickshire Park,
Warwickshire.

July 5.

True perspective on York fire

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, I read with astonishment some of the letters in today's *Times* (July 11), the first copy I have been able to obtain since reluctantly leaving York Minster at 8am on Monday morning after hearing the reassuring words that the fire was out.

First let me say how sad I have been not to be able to share in the immediate aftermath of the fire, but in the past few days I have been made vividly aware, by many expressions of concern and sympathy, that York Minster is loved and treasured by people all over the world.

I am grateful for Mr Heron's call for immediate aid, and I feel sure that there are many outside Britain who will respond generously when an appeal is launched. The reality of the world-wide Church is never so apparent as when disaster strikes. But secondly, I feel I must point out the disturbing implications of those letters which somehow seek to link the fire with some remarks made by a bishop-elect on a TV discussion programme. What kind of a god do your correspondents believe in?

THE ARTS

Dance



Radiance: Donald Williams and Stephanie Dabney

Brilliant flash of jungle 'fire'

Harlem Dance Theatre Coliseum

John Taras's new version of *Firebird* provides the climax of the Harlem Dance Theatre's first programme in the London season that opened at the Coliseum on Monday. He sticks more or less to the familiar story but strips it of all Russian overtones, setting it in a mysterious tropical jungle where Geoffrey Holder's designs can splash brilliantly coloured flowers among the foliage. The young man who encounters a beautiful princess there still wins her by overcoming creatures of evil, but they are no more than can lurk behind any leaf in such a spot, and Kostchek becomes merely a death-head moth among the winged creatures that try to smother the hero.

The Stravinsky music, his revised shorter version of 1945, is more thrillingly played by the newly formed London Gala Orchestra under Milton Rosenstock than the full original score was of Covent Garden last week. The opening of the infernal dance particularly packed a tremendous punch. Donald Williams as the young man and Lorraine Graves as the princess both look radiant and move with rapture through the colourful spectacle.

To reintroduce themselves to their London audience, the company had begun with Balanchine's *Four Temperaments*. I thought maybe there was a slight tendency to exaggeration in the way they attacked the boldly distorted neo-classical choreography. There was enormous power in the movement, but not always an evident relish of its physicality and motivation.

As it happened, Eastern Europe produced the other major new discovery of the festival. Juliusz Machulski's *Sex Mission*, which goes to show that you cannot keep a good Pole down. Machulski is the youngest Polish feature director, but even two years ago his first film, *Va Banque*,

revealed a great comic talent. *Sex Mission* was made after martial law, but appears uncompromised and uncompromising in its sharp allegory.

It poses as a science-fiction sex comedy. Two men (one of them the best-known Polish film comedian, Jerzy Stuhr) take part in an experiment in hibernation. They are mislaid and only revived half a century later, after a nuclear world war and a catastrophe which destroyed all male genes. Thus they find themselves the world's only surviving men in a self-reproductive, all-woman society. The confrontation of the old male chauvinism and the new feminist terror provides Machulski not only with a lot of ribald fun, but also a vivid metaphor for every kind of tyranny and political deception.

They live in a land of mud, shacks, abandoned dwellings and constant peril — on one hand from the harassment of the police, on the other from the ferocity of their own passions and the severity of their codes.

It is a ruthlessly male-dominated society, though in Machulski's story the women are discovering new ways to emancipation: the violent, illiterate hero's mother and daughter have learned to read and write. Life is lived from day to day, with sudden eruptions of violence, and with moral constraints quite different from those of settled society.

Machulski did not restrict its programme to the Community. There were films from Eastern Europe, from India, Turkey and Canada, with a major retrospective on American independent film-making that included a tribute to the late-flowering Robert Young (*Almabrista, Ballad of Gregorio Cortez*).

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Cinema

Portrait of freedom and defiance

The first European Film Festival in Munich named gypsy Tony Gatlif as best director. David Robinson reviews his film, *Les Princesses*, and other discoveries

This year's Munich Film Festival made history: for the very first time the European Parliament gave money directly to the film-makers. Munich had been selected to host the first European Film Festival, launched under the auspices of the Parliament, and following a couple of days after the first meeting of the European culture ministers in Luxembourg. The funding included a DM20,000 prize to be awarded to the director of the best film.

By a happy chance the prize went to a representative of one of the European Community's most underprivileged peoples. Tony Gatlif, now 35, is the world's only authentic and unassimilated gypsy film director, and the film that won him the prize, *Les Princesses*, is a vital and defiant portrait of a section of his people — gypsies living unwelcome on the fringes of urban French society, "like blades of grass" (in Gatlif's own phrase) "blowing across the asphalt".

They live in a land of mud, shacks, abandoned dwellings and constant peril — on one hand from the harassment of the police, on the other from the ferocity of their own passions and the severity of their codes. It is a ruthlessly male-dominated society, though in Gatlif's story the women are discovering new ways to emancipation: the violent, illiterate hero's mother and daughter have learned to read and write. Life is lived from day to day, with sudden eruptions of violence, and with moral constraints quite different from those of settled society.

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Sreela Majumder and Shabana Azmi in Khandhar

Performer's renaissance

How bizarre are the sensibilities of some East European censors! It is illustrated by the only fine cut by the Polish authorities — though still present in the "export" version shown in Munich. When the time travellers finally escape from the subterranean bunkers of the new world, and find themselves back on a post-nuclear earth, they decide: "Let's head east. There must be some kind of civilization there." Considered too provocative, the line was removed after the Warsaw premiere.

Inevitably many of the 200 films on show in a festival primarily devised for the large and enthusiastic local audience have already been seen at Berlin and Cannes. One world première however (excepting a single screening at Cannes) was from Britain, Stephen Frears' *The Hit*. A thriller made frankly for enjoyment, it is following for a couple of threadbare moments in Peter Finch's script a wonderfully accomplished piece of story-telling.

Terence Stamp — for whom the performance appears a renaissance — plays a "grass" who has been quietly hiding out in Spain until the day when his vengeful former associates have him kidnapped. He is hauled across the country by an icy

inhabitants, an old, blind, sick lady and her beautiful, sad daughter. The encounter is brief: they are drawn into the deception which sustains the old woman's life and hope; there is a brief unstated moment of feeling between the girl and one of the men; and then life is resumed as before.

Other British features on show were Chris Petit's *Flight to Berlin* and Victor Schönfeld's two-year-old *The Animals Film*.

The fast emergent Irish cinema, about which I hope to write in the near future, offered five titles. Pat Murphy's *Anne Devlin*, Kieran Hickey's *Attracta* and *A Child's Voice* (both previously seen at London Film Festivals) and Cathal Black's *Pigs and Our Boys*.

Originally shown in Cannes, *Khandhar (Ruins)* is the latest film by the notable Bengali director Mrinal Sen, who at 60 still has the exceptional capacity to develop new aspects of his creative personality. A committed Marxist throughout his long career, he is still concerned in his screen story to investigate the bourgeois predicament. Here though, there is a new dimension: a sensuous relation of characters to locale; a new exploration of their interior life.

Two young men on holiday from the city visit the ruins of a former feudal mansion. There

they find the last heirs and inhabitants, an old, blind, sick lady and her beautiful, sad daughter. The encounter is brief: they are drawn into the deception which sustains the old woman's life and hope; there is a brief unstated moment of feeling between the girl and one of the men; and then life is resumed as before.

It is a wonderfully accomplished work by a director who always has surprises in store, and who also appeared in Munich as the subject of a portrait film, Reinhardt Hauff's *Ten Days in Calcutta*. Genial, volatile, witty, charming and a compulsive talker, Sen proves a gift to the film-maker as he wanders in the Calcutta traffic, teases his wife, family and collaborators or simply relaxes in his crumpling studio. A much-loved figure at every international festival ("I make my films between festivals") Sen is one of the cinema's treasures.

Philosophy and integration

The festival was also the setting for a meeting of the recently formed Fédération Européenne des Réalisateurs de l'Audiovisuel (FERA) and for a colloquium intended to move towards some sort of philosophy and integration for European film policies. The need, said Jack Lang, in a character-

istically Gallic inspirational message, is to establish "ce espace audiovisuel européen which is the only chance for survival of our identity and our culture".

The German director Peter Fleischmann, as President of FERA, spoke a lot about a "cultural ecology" and about the problems of preserving a European cultural identity at the same time as the diversified individual cultures of the Community. Nobody seemed to have any clear idea of how this might be achieved. There was a great deal of talk though — bureaucratic, from the Parliamentary people; radical, from the directors. Most of the time, it seemed, the new challenges were still less real than the old fears and insoluble problems — centrally the unchanging economic and cultural dominance of American films which redeem 33 per cent of their production costs in Europe while European films can claim only a collective 0.7 per cent of the American market.

The discussion never really got around to where the European Parliament might disburse its quite considerable funds for film aid. Will it actually serve to promote production and co-production, or will it simply finance more commissions to breed generations of new commissioners? At least it seemed a not unpromising start to cross Tony Gatlif's palm with silver.

The discussion never really got around to where the European Parliament might disburse its quite considerable funds for film aid. Despite all the chores, she appeared to spend an unconscionable amount of time answering these. Not a good outlook for the harvest here, I fear.

Dennis Hackett

Feminists beware

The Lucky Chance Royal Court

Britain's first woman spy, the first English writer to discuss racial prejudice, and our first professional woman playwright, Aphra Behn, is a glamorous figure over whom you might expect various pressure groups to be squabbling for possession. But any move to recruit her into the feminist cause will get no encouragement from this 1686 comedy over which theatre historians have clapped prudish hands to their eyes.

On the evidence of *The Lucky Chance* it seems that Mrs Behn set out for a theatrical



Denis Lawson, Kathryn Pogson and Pam Ferris in "The Lucky Chance".

The Boot Dance

Tricycle Theatre

The Temba black theatre company and the Tricycle Theatre, both with their grants under sentence, would be ill advised to stake their reputations on this new play of Edgar White's. What will those who harshly criticized his *Redemption Song* at Riverside a few weeks ago say of this clumsy piece, the sort of clumsy piece, which the black playwright might burble in his sleep and which apparently gets indiscriminately rushed into performance?

Lazards (Alton Kumalo), who used to perform the South African miners' gunboot dance to rapturous applause in a circus, finds himself confined to a heavily symbolic mental

that the mark of British life is institution for reasons never explained. There he meets a

West Indians warden (Jason Rose), a mixed-race girl who tried to cut her father's throat, and a Jewish doctor who plays Johanna Strauss on her cassette recorder and mouths white-supremacy clichés while pursuing foot-fetishism. African and West Indian strike a pact, concluding that apartheid is as bad in Britain as South Africa and that "The world dances on your face and calls it history".

In this curious asylum, patients clock up points to be let out for privileges. The doctor (Lionel Taylor) remarks that if Jews used to show aptitude for music, they were spared the factory, telling Janette (Amanda Symonds): "The law doesn't approve of patricide. Bad for taxes." Mr Kumalo observes laughing at things that aren't funny, an unwittingly neat characterization of certain kinds of fringe audience. But it is going to fair to claim that blacks are forgiven only for genius or money: any sensitive Jew might have something to say about that.

With a cast of only four (and those from mixed backgrounds), Mr White's gifts for eccentric characterization and colourful humour get little chance to flower. Nor does Mr Kumalo's acting talent, though what we see of his boot dance is expert and exciting. Most disquietingly of all, reincarnation is floated as an active possibility. If that could happen to a fourth-rate play when it is buried and dead, the prospect is appalling.

Anthony Masters

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Cranfield School of Management

The Cranfield School of Management is one of Europe's largest university business schools, more closely linked with new technology, through its association with Cranfield Institute of Technology, than any other business college in Britain. This week a newly completed computer studio is being opened

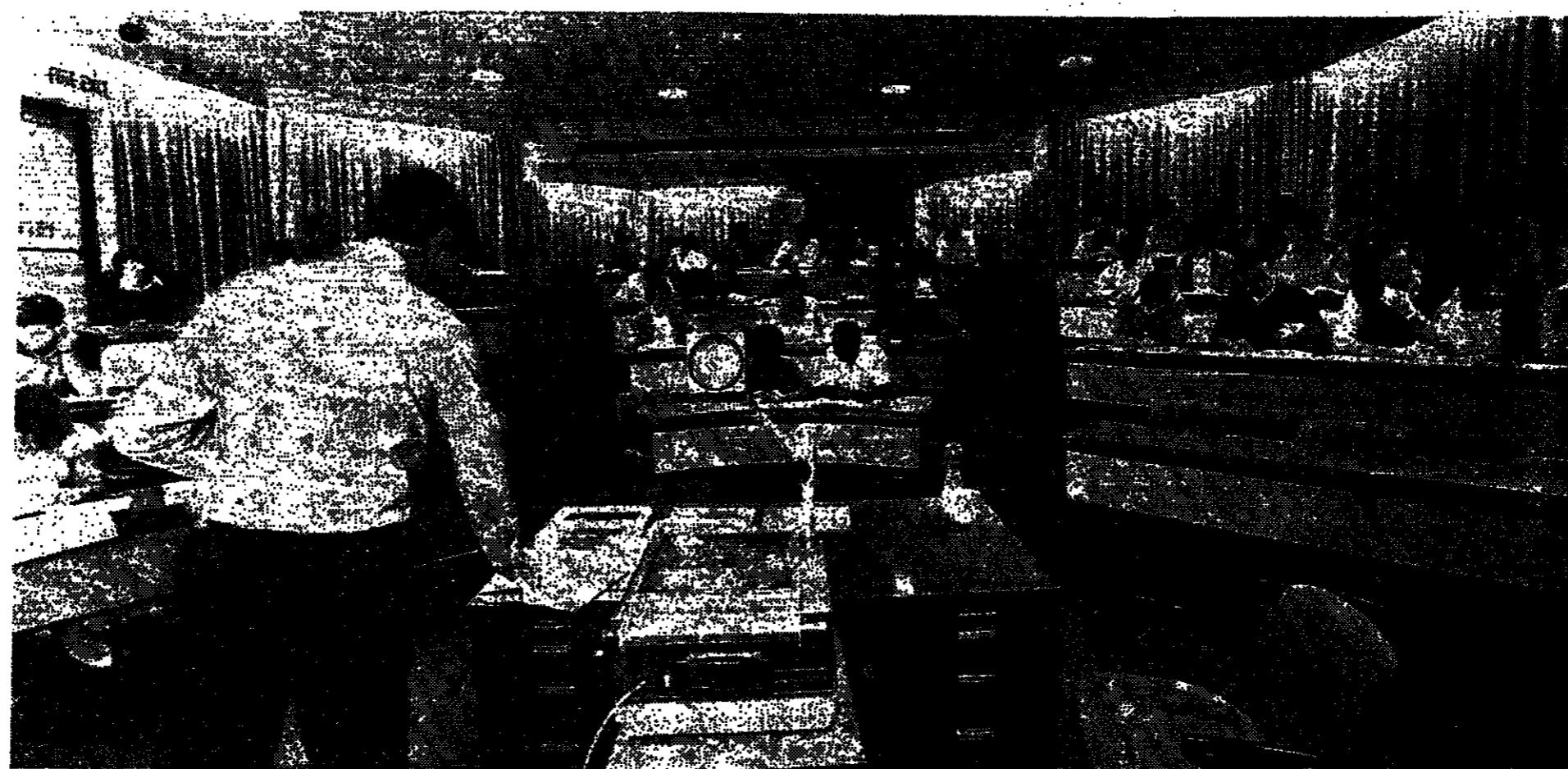
This month's opening at Cranfield School of Management of a personal computer studio pushes one of Europe's largest university business schools again into the van of technological progress.

It adds another superlative to a long list at Cranfield Institute of Technology of which the School of Management (CSM) is part. The institute is this country's largest centre of applied research and development in industrial technology and the CSM has been more closely linked with the new technologies, from robotics to biotechnology, than any similar establishment. Cranfield is a world lead in precision engineering and precision systems.

The institute has extensive computing facilities, with its own mainframe installation, but John Constable, Professor of Business Policy and CSM's director for two years, had been concerned at CSM's ability to keep abreast of information systems.

Professor Constable said: "Post-graduate work now involves writing, reading and computing. Eventually students will arrive with all these skills, including their own personal computers - no doubt in 10 years the new studio laboratory could start to become redundant - but for the moment we must provide computer teaching and equipment." There are 30 personal computers in the new studio and under an arrangement with Hewlett-Packard, the machine suppliers, the systems will be constantly updated.

Like so many developments at Cranfield the personal computer studio, which should benefit all CSM students both full-time and part-time, is part of Cranfield's main dynamic: the drive towards practical application, whether it involves a



Above: Part of the learning process - a lecture hall complete with all the most up-to-date equipment

course of study or original research.

Those succeeding in the CSM courses and leaving as Masters of Business Administration (MBA) are something of a breed apart, compared with MBAs graduating from some other business schools.

Commonly at other schools some postgraduate students go straight from university into MBA courses. Cranfield has always insisted on its students having practical experience of the working world and although the minimum has now been dropped to three years from four the actual average industrial or commercial experience of students is more than seven years. Average age is 30 and more than 10 per cent are 37 or over. About 10 per cent are women.

Cranfield has been an unusual institution, even in its beginnings in 1946 when it was set up to meet what was then expected to be a big demand for technologists to keep Britain in the forefront of aeronautics.

Even in the earlier years, tackling aeronautics took Cranfield into sectors like the raw materials sciences and electronics. The need

for a work study approach to problems of organizing people also emerged and there the management studies had their beginnings.

By the mid-1960s when Britain was no longer a major force in aeronautics, Cranfield's future was decided as a self-standing new university. In 1969 came a Royal Charter and the power to give degrees. A couple of years before the school of management had been set up as an individual institution, one of a number as Cranfield's scope widened.

There are now five faculties, one taking in the CSM, and the others

covering a wide swathe of engineering disciplines, manufacturing technology and production management, science and technology, and leader in its field, the National College of Agricultural Engineering.

The engineering sectors covered range from precision engineering and electronic system design to fluid engineering and the college of aeronautics which, is still operating on as large a scale as when it was fashionable to believe aeronautics was the jewel in Britain's own industrial crown.

Especially relevant is a new Cranfield grouping bringing together

the elements of information technology, including electronics and mathematics. Computer-aided design is another facility much used by the CSM.

Cranfield earns most of its living from sales of services to industry and commerce to a degree claimed to be unmatched by any other university. Department of Education and Science grants account at best for about a quarter of its income, with the rest coming from research contracts and mostly student fees, many paid by companies. Research contracts alone account for up to £1m in income,

All photographs by Buresh Karanika



Professor John Constable, the school's director: "We must respond to market needs"

institutions to work together but I am sure this is the way for us to go - to expand internationally."

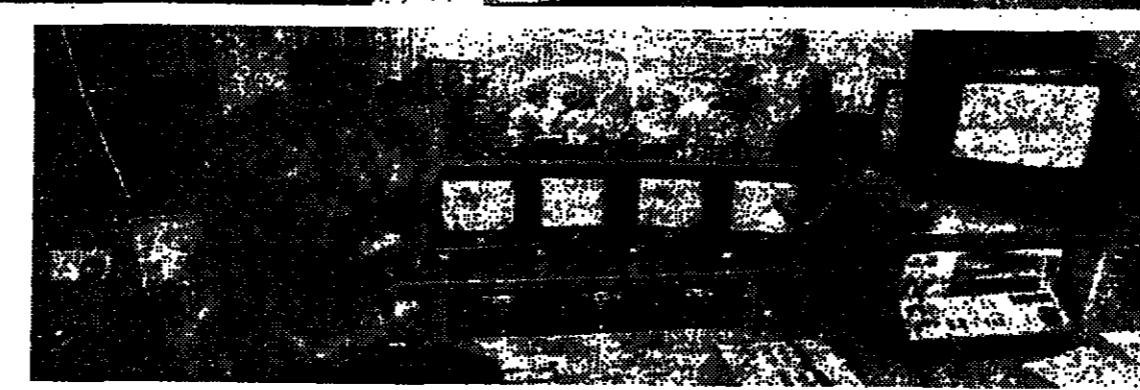
There are other international links at the CSM. There is a student swap arrangement with University of Washington at Seattle, an MBA course link in Lyons and next year CSM will be involved in setting up a part-time MBA programme at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. CSM is joint founder with the Middle East Market Research Bureau of a management centre in Nicosia in Cyprus, initially offering short courses for the Middle East market and starting operations towards the end of this year.

The scope of CSM at Cranfield is also being expanded. The first MBA degree course specializing in public relations begins next January, offering a two-year part-time programme, in an initiative involving the Institute of Public Relations.

In October the CSM gets its first professor in small business development - Paul Burns, noted for his work on the subject at Warwick University. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster Bank. Professor Constable said: "Understanding of this sector is still limited and why this country has not been as successful as some in generating small business activity. We want to correct this."

The CSM is not looking to growth through government spending. Professor Constable said: "We cannot expect growth to come because the Government is going to fund it. We want to respond to market needs and we have to be creative in doing that. I believe we will continue to grow, not at a rapid rate, but steadily and the Cranfield base. But there will also be the growth in international activities."

Derek Harris



Left: The television studio, with four colour cameras, sound centre, review and observation room

about a third of the Cranfield total income of some £30m.

The CSM itself is generating more than £200,000 in research income but Professor Constable would like to see that doubled. Professor Bernard Barry is the new director of research.

There is prospect of growth in several other areas at the CSM. Short courses tailor-made for companies have been in increasing demand despite the bite of recession on company finances.

Cranfield's links particularly with universities in other EEC countries are expected to grow, making the Institute an international centre for industrial studies. The CSM is already involved in this drive in which links have been forged with the universities of Aachen, in West Germany, Compiegne, in France and the Stockholm School of Economics in Sweden. Professor Constable said: "We want to explore the strategic long-term implications of technology and teach business strategy to meet the challenge from countries like the United States and Japan. It is ambitious to try to get four countries and four different

'We are pleased to extend our involvement with the Cranfield School of Management by funding the NatWest Chair in Small Business Development. . .'

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Tailor made for research

Research at Cranfield School of Management, long harnessed to specific company needs as well as broader investigations prompted by national, EEC and international organizations, is being widened through five research centres. Members of the CSM faculty are also involved in many individual research projects. About 20 students are also taking research degrees, including three-year full-time PhD courses.

One research centre deals with marketing communications, with work going back to 1968. So far 50 leading companies have supported the centre, playing an active role in its research planning and analysis. It has explored issues like the effective management of advertising attitude-behaviour relationships, the validity of advertising pre-testing techniques, patterns in advertising campaigns and effectiveness of marketing budgets. Work is now going on into consumer responses to marketing campaigns.

Another research centre is concerned with the logistics of marketing, dealing with management of material and the flow of information for marketing campaigns. Ways of assessing performance and handling methods have been researched.

A research centre increasingly used by companies for tailor-made research is the Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). Not only are problems researched but detailed programmes are developed together with company development teams and then schemes are taken through to pilot stage followed by long-term evaluation. Some of the more notable Mandas projects have included research on promotion problems, team development models, the management of stress at work and supervisory motivation.

Overtime

Since 1971 the CSM has been carrying out studies in applied economics through its Business Economics Research Unit (Beru). The European Commission is now financing two investigations, one into the publishing and distribution of books in the UK, the other into the state of the textile machinery industry throughout Europe. Research is planned into stock depreciation in consumer durables and overtime working in Europe.

The books investigation, which revolves around whether resale price maintenance in books is to the disadvantage or otherwise of the consumer, has proved a tough one for Dr Frank Fishwick, Reader in Managerial Economics at CSM. The investigation has recently been widened to an assessment of the Australian and North American markets, where there are no pricing agreements.

Due for completion in November is a study of the effectiveness of government assistance which has been given to the machine-tool industry in Britain.

DH

The European way to climb in a company

John Fawn, director of Cranfield's Management of Technology Programme and once at Rolls-Royce on the aircraft engines side, describes himself as an engineer gone wrong. But for Cranfield School of Management's new venture in European partnership, involving links with West Germany, France and Sweden, it has led him into trying to build the sort of course he himself would like to have taken.

It could give young technologists in their early thirties, all potentially high fliers, a double opportunity. One would be to achieve a European grounding rather than merely national one. The other would be to break through that barrier which keeps so many professional engineers, despite their qualifications, simply in charge of the technical side of a company instead of being allowed a foothold in the boardroom that can lead to their heading up a company.

Ideal course

The new venture, due to start in April next year, links three Cranfield schools - management production and mechanical engineering - with the French Compiegne University near Paris, West Germany's Aachen Technische Hochschule and in Sweden the Stockholm School of Economics. It will involve at least half a dozen students from each institution and their working together for 16 weeks in four-week stints spread over a year. Each institution is used in turn for the monthly stints.

Mr Fawn said: "A simple six-month course might have been ideal but with the problem of moving people round Europe it would have meant they just wouldn't have seen their families." Links between the four centres will be aided by microcomputers using telephone lines and an electronic mail service. Mr Fawn added: "The four centre approach means students will understand how others do things and impart an ability to



The students' coffee lounge: between learning in an intimate atmosphere

Studying in a four-star hotel

Arriving at Cranfield School of Management via the futuristic glasshouses and boulevards of Milton Keynes, you might expect to find some awe-inspiring modern complex of concrete fortresses and walkways. Cranfield is nothing like that. Though the School of Management's main building was built in 1977 and the Study Centre a year later, they have what can only be described as an intimate atmosphere. The road through Cranfield is a series of bends, there is greenery everywhere, and the brown brickwork is unobtrusive.

The Study Centre is even more of a surprise, with the credit cards it accepts prominently displayed at the entrance. It has all the attributes of a good quality hotel, which is more or less what it is.

The idea is that the company executive who is billeted here for two weeks should not feel that he has been sent back to college.

Top restaurant

There is a first-class, 120-seat restaurant, with a good wine list, and a breakfast menu that includes smoked haddock, kippers, and a "special" with black pudding and herb-flavoured sausage. Special diets and menus can be arranged, as well as barbecues.

An indoor swimming pool, a games room, two croquet lawns and access to the Institute of Technology's squash courts complete the sporting facilities - although anyone with a sense of adventure and rather more time on his hands than most courses allow could go gliding or flying from the nearby airfield.

The 112 bedrooms are functional rather than luxurious, and surprisingly, do not have televisions. It is thought that this would distract the guests from their studies although one might have thought mature business people could master the on/off switch by themselves.

This curious omission, the somewhat spartan though comfortable, furnishings, and the fact that there are seminar rooms on each floor, with points for computer terminals, are just about the only clues to the fact that this is anything other than a four-star hotel.

The Study Centre is proving a great success, and it epitomizes the way in which the School of Management is marketing it.

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itself. It belongs not among the groves of academe, but essentially in the expense account fast lane of the modern business world.

It is ideally situated for such a purpose. Being just off the M1, slightly closer to London than Birmingham, The train from Euston to Milton Keynes takes 45 minutes, and Milton Keynes is only 10 minutes from Cranfield.

Proximity to Milton Keynes is a fortunate coincidence, for if anywhere represents the business future of Britain, this does. It is no coincidence that the Milton Keynes Development Corporation is making increasing use of the Study Centre, and the School of Management.

The plain neo-Georgian

houses which were once occupied by servicemen and their families now comprise much of the accommodation for single and married MBA students. The halls of residence where single students live have their own bars, common rooms and dining facilities. Other students can rent flats or cottages in the surrounding area.

Cranfield seems much more like a village than a campus, with its bank, post office, bookshop, social club and general store; unlike many campuses it is a pretty place, surrounded by unspoilt countryside - all in all, a very pleasant place to study.

Rupert Morris

Where the computer is king

Much thought - and a lot of money - has gone into the design of the various parts of the Cranfield School of Management building.

A recent six-figure investment was the computer studio, which houses 30 Hewlett-Packard HP 150 work stations. The machines are an impressive sight, both for their compactness, with all wires hidden inside the desk structure, their clean looks, and at close quarters, their adaptability. It is possible to summon up on screen all manner of graphs and pictures as well as text and more sophisticated manoeuvres are made easy by the way in which the screen itself, as well as the keyboard, responds instantly to the touch of a finger.

Book-keeping and accounting become remarkably easy on what amounts to electronic account paper, and the machines are ideal for the business games which are incorporated in many of the courses.

The computer studio is used both to teach basic computing, and to demonstrate the workstation's variety of management uses. The studio is connected to the computer centre at the Institute of Technology, which operates a DEC VAX-11/782.

Available microcomputer software includes VISICALC and SUPERCALC electronic worksheets, financial modelling packages, data base system,

critical path analysis and word processing software.

Beneath the computer room is a television studio with four colour cameras, sound control, recording and editing facilities, and an observation room manned by trained staff. From here two programmes can be relayed simultaneously to 11 lecture rooms. The School of Management makes its own films in the studio, and clients can use it for making their own videos, or for practising interviewing or lecturing skills.

The studio is for executives to produce an advertising commercial in the studio, and companies use it to try out ideas. Another popular use of the studio is for executives to practise being interviewed; a trained interviewer will put the executive through a typical question-and-answer session, using as many tricks of the trade

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On screen for study in the computer studio

as possible, so that the interviewee will be better prepared for coping with the media when his company hits the headlines.

Another vital facility is the library, which stocks 12,000 books, and has access to the larger library at the Institute of Technology. There are links with other local libraries, including the Open University.

There is a quiet room with company files, including relevant press cuttings as well as the basic Excel information cards.

The library's main emphasis is on management and administration, planning, transport, European affairs and social policy. A good variety of newspapers, magazines and periodicals are kept on file. Photocopying facilities are available, and back copies are stored on microfiche.

To find out how Cranfield can help your people to become better managers, come along to one of our Management Discussion Days on 12th September or 21st November, or phone Marilyn Nichol, Director of Marketing, on Bedford (0234) 751122. Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL.

Cranfield has a depth of experience in management development and a quality of staff that few European institutions can match. That is why the Cranfield formula for teaching success has proved so acceptable to such a wide variety of companies including:

- British Aerospace
- Atomic Energy Authority
- Manpower Services Commission
- Net West
- Prudential Assurance
- Occidental Petroleum
- Lily Industries
- Centreway Industries
- Wellcome Foundation
- CAP
- Institute of Marketing
- Black & Decker Diversey EMI
- Borg Warner Honeywell
- Portals Holdings McKinsey
- Courage Rolls Royce
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Providing a fifth of future leaders

Masters of Business Administration (MBAs) emerge from Britain's business schools at a rate of more than 1,000 a year and the biggest single source is the Cranfield School of Management (CSM). CSM accounts for nearly a fifth of these potential leaders of industry and commerce on which much of the hope rests of Britain keeping ahead in the world business race.

CSM's MBA degree programme is one of the longest running of its kind in Europe, according to Colin New, director of graduate programmes. Professor New said: "These programmes have evolved along with the school over more than 25 years. We have learned a lot and are still learning. Our concern is to develop managers rather than management theorists. They need to see the trees and the wood. The method of teaching is highly participative."

The main MBA course is a full-time one and, in contrast to two-year courses found in many business schools, occupies one year. It means less time lost in actual career development in the workplace. It also eases the financial burden on students because about 90 per cent of those taking the full-time course fund the entire project themselves, typically taking out loans like second mortgages that become an investment in their own careers that they can expect to pay off as the MBA distinction pushes them up the salary tree.

But the CSM reckons to cram into a year what most business schools do in two. There are four full terms and students are effectively in college for about 50 weeks. Professor New said: "It usually turns out to be the hardest twelve months the student has ever encountered in terms of the sustained level of work expected. But it is a preparation for the demanding positions we expect them to fill on return to employment."

About 150 students are taken in annually, selected usually from upwards of 600 applicants. A minimum of three years' work experience is demanded and students will normally have a good first degree or professional qualification. But the CSM is looking for winners so the criteria are not hard and fast.

The first two terms increase knowledge of the elements of business management from finance and marketing to quantitative methods, economics, organizational behaviour and industrial relations. Then various options offered covering the whole spectrum of management allow students to develop a package suited to individual needs.

Because most students have seven or more years of practical work experience behind them there is less emphasis on projects and when used tend to be on a restricted basis.

An MSc programme in Engineering Construction Project Management involves the first half of the MBA course, but then takes a more specialised route with the fourth term devoted to a specific project usually within the sponsoring company.

DH



The winding paths of the parkland, at the Cranfield School of Management, enclosing the brown brickwork of buildings completed in the 1970s, set in the beautiful countryside of Bedfordshire

Rupert Morris on the case where competition did not work

Learning the lesson of Babel

Some lessons in management are as old as the Old Testament, the Tower of Babel, and it is why a group of revealed many of the same destructive human tendencies.

The men - there were no women there - were divided into four groups, each team with different materials, so that they had to negotiate with each other to build the tower. Instinctively, they found themselves competing with one another, and it took much longer to build the tower than it should have done.

No one had told them they should be competing; indeed, since they work for the same company, one might have expected them to work together. They failed to do so, and they realized afterwards how well this reflected failures of co-operation within their own company, one department all too often works against another.

Better listener

Another exercise of a similar kind involved various teams being stuck in the desert, and trying to find a means of rescue or escape. In one group, the more forceful members opted to

run for it; only one person said they should stay put. His opinion was over-ridden, more by forces of personality than by force of argument, and, of course, he turned out to have been right. Afterwards they realized that with more reasoned discussion they might have arrived at the solution.

"It comes as a shock to someone who has been in management for 10 years," said a sales and marketing manager. "It teaches you to be a better listener."

Murray Steele, the course tutor, says there is a happy medium between taking such exercises with extreme seriousness, and being over-flippant. He maintains a relaxed, informal atmosphere in the classroom and outside, and allows the men to debate freely with one another. One of the key aims of the two-week course is to help managers to know one another better, many of whom had hardly met before.

The rest of the course, carefully tailored to needs, consists of case studies in their particular industry, which the managers read up the night before a discussion session, three days on finance, with particular reference to the company's own problems, sessions on personal skills with Chris Parker, Director of In-Company work, and business games.

It is an intensive two weeks, but the managers seemed to enjoy it. They will continue to meet quarterly to ensure that the improvements in company communications which they have initiated at Cranfield are maintained.

Leading companies select groups of managers and send them to Cranfield at six monthly intervals. Big companies as diverse as Berger Paints, Shell and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, have used and are continuing to use Cranfield's management development skills in this way.

Consultancy service

Initial consultation is through Cranfield's Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). The company can decide whether to work with Mandas through the five stages, or to use the service selectively.

Stage one is to identify the problem, decide which levels of management should be involved and assess training needs; stage two is to devise management development plans to a business strategy and produce a scheme that conforms to time and budget demands; stage three is the detailed design of that scheme in consultation with the company and occasionally outside agencies; stage four is working with management development specialists, and company trainers to develop the programme so that the company can run its own schemes in future; stage five is long-term evaluation and updating.

Flexibility is the key, and aims not only to provide tailor-made management development programmes, but to act as a superior consultancy service.

Even in the bar, work goes on

Like most of the Cranfield staff, Dr David Corkindale, Co-ordinator of the Marketing Management Programme, has much experience in business, having worked for GKN and J. Walter Thompson among others.

It saddens him that there are so few British companies among those who regularly use Cranfield's various short-course programmes. Most of his customers are multi-nationals and foreign companies.

"They seem to have more of a world view," he says. "They come here to find out if they can learn anything from us but I wonder whether British companies are sending their people to foreign business schools. I doubt it."

The marketing courses vary from two days to two weeks, and general courses from three weeks to nine weeks. There are more short courses, mostly of one week, on managing people, and managing finance.

Exchange of information is the vital thing, and Dr Corkindale says: "They learn as much in the bar as they do in formal sessions."

Unsurprisingly, the Japanese, probably the best business people in the world, like to send people on courses to the United States, just to make sure that they are not missing out on anything that might be of value to their company.

Much of the work on the marketing course consists of

case studies, and every effort is made to ensure that direct competitors do not work in the same seminar groups.

A popular scheme is the two-week course in developing key marketing skills, a compressed version of the 10-week MBA course in the same subject.

This is highly intensive, starting at 9 am most days with discussion based on presentations prepared the night before, and continuing throughout the day with discussion of various texts and case studies, with the participants speaking often from their own expertise.

A typical discussion group included middle managers from firms of chartered accountants, chemical and pharmaceutical companies and a company making dental products.

Linda Failey, from Dentply, said: "It's been very useful for seeing how others operate. We can draw on each other's expertise."

Evin Ruff, from Westfalia Separator, said it helped him to find out about different available techniques.

Christopher Petterson, from Price Waterhouse, based in Santiago, Chile, countered the suggestion that he might have little useful to learn from people in chemical companies by pointing out that marketing was of similar value to all of them.

RM

Making Advertising Work

As advertising agents to Cranfield School of Management our approach to business has much in common with them. We share a commitment to understanding our client's needs on the basis that the more we know the more we will be able to achieve for them. Our decisions reflect market awareness and the need for economic discipline. We offer a thoroughly professional service where solutions are not 'off the peg'. In short, advertising designed to work hard and work well.

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We look forward to working with Cranfield for the future.

Peter Elliott
Director of Management Development



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كما في المختبر

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Doubts may not dissolve in a 12 per cent solution

It is rarely, if ever, clever for the Government and the Bank of England to ignore the message of the markets. It is foolish and irresponsible for them to utter edicts that provide the same markets with guarantees of making hay while clouds gather. Neither Government nor country has been well served by the twin insistence of the Treasury and Bank of England that the collapse of sterling was "a dollar problem" and thus outside their sphere of influence, and that higher bank base rates were figments of cranky commentators' imaginations.

We have now had two increases in bank base rates in less than a week, taking them up from 9.9% per cent to 12 per cent. We shall never know, although I would suspect it true, whether a two point move two weeks earlier would have turned sterling's ebbing tide. As it is, the market is still unsure whether 12 per cent is enough.

However belated, yesterday's sanctioning by the Bank of England of Barclays' base rate decision – it would be quite wrong to say that the Bank actually gave a lead – was tantamount to official recognition of two important concerns, which, together with a powerful US dollar, have dragged the pound down to new depths.

The first is the disturbing trend of the money supply aggregates, marked in the latest (June) figures, with perhaps worse to come from July. The second is the state of war between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board now reinforced by confrontation in the docks. Rising money market rates and the wretchedness of both counts.

Higher base rates and evidence of an official will to do something constructive has already brought a feeling of relief. The pound closed in London at its best rate of the day (\$1.3181), and both ordinary shares and gilt-edged promise to make a limited recovery this morning.

I stress the word "limited" for two particular reasons. The British economy is still standing at a premium against the American. Some further interest rate and/or exchange rate adjustment relationship in the markets. The second reason is that the Government has contrived a position where any action it takes and any figures it publishes, however positive and however good, will consistently be interpreted to the Government's disadvantage.

Hitherto the City, which has made money, and business, where confidence has risen, have had an excellent rapport with Mrs Thatcher's Government. We may just have seen a turning point in attitudes.

This is troublesome but not catastrophic. I would take the same view of the stock market and the real economy. Both are entering a downward phase of the cycle, which should be neither deep nor permanently damaging.

Putting Footsie to the test

A small light could be detected through the thickening mist enveloping equities yesterday. The FT-SE 100 index, affectionately known as Footsie, briefly traded at a premium to the FTA All-Share index. Since May 18, the discount between the two has actually narrowed from 2.5 points to just 0.5.

Footsie does reflect the broader equity market pretty faithfully. Yesterday it fell by 12.7 points to close at 1001.7, perilously close to its 1000 starting level. Should the int of revival in the equity market prove false, Footsie will meet its first real test.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brain drain 'still luring top talent'

The best of Britain's graduate engineers are still being poached by countries like the US and West Germany. 20 years after the start of the "brain drain", according to a report out yesterday.

The study, by Kramer Westfield Associates or Windsor, a high technology "headhunter", reveals that top engineers are attracted overseas not so much by high salaries but by factors like "exciting, fast moving technology" and "opportunities to excel".

INTERIM PROFITS from Tacc, the electronic measuring and control equipment holding company, show the benefits of last September's flotation of its Goring Kerr subsidiary. Tacc profits increased from £44,000 to £1m and the interim dividend has been increased by half to 1.5p, with a promised final of at least 2.5p. Goring Kerr made £943,000 against £645,000 with an interim dividend of 2.75p.

Tempus, page 23

St Regis 'an investment'

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the publisher, said yesterday it was wrong to say he intends to tender for shares in St Regis Corporation, the diversified US paper group, and confirmed he bought his 5.6 per cent stake as an investment. He added, however, that News Corporation has met with 23 banks in London over possible financing for additional St Regis shares and to cover any deal with St Regis.

The News group companies

are currently locked in legal actions over the St Regis stake. Mr Murdoch is suing the Florida insurance commissioner over a ban on further share purchases.

St Regis asked a Dallas court for an injunction against further purchases by Mr Murdoch.

Meanwhile, Mr Murdoch said Mr William Hasleton, chairman of St Regis, refused to hold private negotiations with him unless he stops buying St Regis stock.

Labour MPs, who have advocated a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission for years are understood to be happy

with the speed with which change is taking place at the Stock Exchange and replacements are being sought. An Exchange spokesman said it was wrong for steering committee members also to wear a council hat.

No formal vote was taken on the issue when the council met on Tuesday. The three so-called rebels who were elected last month to represent small and medium-sized stockbrokers on the council are said to be unhappy about the use of the word "unanimous" in the exchange's news release.

One of the three said yesterday: "Unanimous is the wrong word. This is not the system we have chosen. I do not like it at all, but it is probably the best we will get."

Another said: "If the system proposed had been put to a formal vote it would probably have voted in favour, but only because the whole thing is inevitable anyway and I cannot

put up alternatives. That does not mean I am in favour."

The three have now resigned from the steering committee set up to co-ordinate opposition to the speed with which change is taking place at the Stock Exchange, and replacements are being sought. An Exchange spokesman said it was wrong for steering committee members also to wear a council hat.

Leading Stock Exchange firms hailed the breakthrough made at Tuesday's council meeting as "a major advance". One of the big firms said: "We have yet to see details of the new system, but we seem to have cleared the main hurdle and can begin planning adequately for the future."

Some details of the new trading system, to be published in the form of a discussion document next week, began emerge yesterday.

A new "best execution" rule

Sun Alliance makes £397m agreed bid for Phoenix

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has launched another upheaval in the British insurance industry by making a £397m takeover bid for Phoenix Assurance, the smallest of the London composite insurance groups.

The cash offer of £6.50 a share – with a loan stock alternative – has been fully agreed with the Phoenix board and is seen by the two companies as a merger. Sun Alliance says it will meet the costs of the bid from its own resources and will not need to make a share issue.

The bid follows recent speculation that continental buyers had been accumulating a block of Phoenix shares and produced rumours that the German Alliance group might step in following its failure to buy the Eagle Star group, which fell to a

higher bid from BAT, the tobacco multinational.

The Sun Alliance takeover move in fact follows disagreements between Phoenix and its biggest shareholder, the American Continental insurance group, which has long held a 24 per cent stake in Phoenix since a cash-raising deal in 1963.

Continental wanted to grow in territories outside the US through its own controlled subsidiaries, which would have conflicted with Phoenix's continued development through its own network of companies.

Sun Alliance bought the Continental stake for £97m and is now bidding on the same terms to other shareholders.

The initiative for the sale came from Continental, which gave Phoenix the opportunity to arrange a convenient deal. The Phoenix board concluded that it was unlikely to retain its

independence in the long-term and turned to Sun Alliance, which had approached Phoenix about a merger two years ago.

The combined group will be the third largest composite insurance group and will have the largest British business.

Mr Ken Wilkinson of Phoenix said yesterday: "One needs to look forward 10 years and by then size will look even more important than it does today".

Both companies stressed the fit between the two companies' businesses. In Britain, Sun Alliance is a leading property and marine insurer, while Phoenix has specialized in motor and aviation business. There is a similar fit in the life businesses.

Overseas, both operate in the US through shares in insurance pools run by big US insurance groups. Phoenix with Continental

MPs want commission to govern the City

By Philip Robinson

Backbench Conservative MPs are convinced that the City will have to be governed by a state-backed commission instead of an improved version of the present regulatory umbrella body, the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI).

The commission would replace the CSI, although still leave the City with a large measure of the self-regulatory system which the financial community covets. The difference would be that the staffing of a commission would be much heavier weighted with civil servants than any improved CSI.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West), chairman of the Conservative backbench Trade and Industry Committee, said yesterday: "We are anxious that all the deregulation in the City does not leave millions of investors open to be defrauded because no proper control has been installed.

We agree that self-regulation is important, but it should be under the umbrella of a commission which has legal backing.

The MPs' views will be voiced on Monday at an adjournment debate which will be opened and closed by ministers on the report of the Review of Investment Protection by Professor Laurence Gower.

This is the first Parliamentary debate on Professor Gower's suggested remedies to protect investors in Britain.

Professor Gower has recommended that the most convenient and practical way to regulate the City should be the drafting of legal detail for protection puts too heavy a regulatory burden on the Department of Trade and Industry.

Labour MPs, who have advocated a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission for years are understood to be happy



Michael Grylls: self-regulation must have legal backing

Opec seeks N Sea quota talks in UK

From David Young
Vienna

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which yesterday extended its 18-month-old agreement on prices and production quotas until the end of this year, is to send a delegation to Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil production within an overall agreement on world production.

Three Opec delegations are to have talks with non-Opec oil producers. The delegation to visit Britain in the next few weeks, is likely to be led by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister and the most powerful individual member within Opec.

Later, Shaikh may visit Norway and Canada. He may also visit the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, if they give me a visa he said yesterday.

The other two delegations will be led by the Opec president, Mr Kemei Hassan Maghrub, the Libyan oil minister and his deputy at Opec, Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister.

Opec yesterday agreed to leave its official market price at \$29 a barrel until the next scheduled meeting on December 19th. It will also keep its official output quota at 17.5 million barrels a day. However, it is difficult in absorbing any large increase in output.

Observers said that Opec will find it difficult to persuade the other non-Opec producers to accept formal output quotas.

Nigeria is being allowed to increase output from its official quota of 1.3 million barrels a day from the end of this month

to 1.4 million barrels a day, with a further 50,000 barrels per day increase allowed next month.

An increase in Nigerian output within the overall Opec total will be compensated by Saudi Arabia cutting its output as part of its role as the Opec "swing producer".

However, oil traders who have been monitoring the Opec meeting said in Vienna yesterday that at present Nigeria was only producing 1.2 million barrels a day and the present world market would have difficulty in absorbing any large increase in output.

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find it difficult to persuade the other non-Opec producers to accept formal output quotas.

Britain has said that it cannot interfere with the oil companies' own production targets, but also feels that Opec may have over-reacted.

The commission said the

President should require the domestic industry to submit a detailed modernization plan to meet foreign competition after five years.

US call for new steel import cuts

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The United States International Trade Commission yesterday urged President Reagan to impose new tariffs and quotas on foreign steel imports.

If approved, the commission's proposals could further reduce imports from Europe and result in the abrogation of a three-year quota agreement with the European Community.

By a three-to-two vote the commission recommended a five-year period of import restrictions to give the United States steel industry time to modernize outdated plants and reduce record unemployment levels.

The controversial plan will be sent to Mr Reagan this month.

He will have until September 24, just five weeks before the Presidential election, to accept, reject or modify the proposal, which had broad political implications in key industrial states.

The commission proposed a complicated formula of tariffs and quotas which would limit the foreign share of United States markets to anywhere from 6.4 per cent to 31.8 per cent, depending on the product and the year. It gave the domestic industry led by Bethlehem Steel Corp and United States Steel Corp – less than the 14.3 per cent across-the-board quota it had sought.

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President should require the domestic industry to submit a detailed modernization plan to meet foreign competition after five years.

Gloom on metals

A deep gloom has settled over metal markets, battered by the dollar and rising interest rates. The London markets were so uncertain yesterday that volume was thin and prices moved in narrow bands. But contagion widened in response to the cost of money.

Standard cathode copper for delivery in three months – still a thermometer for the metal markets – put on £3 to £1,016.50 a tonne; three months aluminium, whose image as glamour metal has been tarnished of late, slipped £2 to £889 a tonne.

But in New York, the attraction of cash has driven copper down almost to the lowest real price it touched in 1982. September copper traded yesterday at 59.1 cents a pound and the market is still looking weak.

Fight back, page 22

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1001.7 down 12.7
(High: 1001.7; low: 995.6) FT Index: 782.0 down 11.0
FT-Gilt: 76.53 up 0.06
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19.58
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 95.47 down 2.60
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1121.66 down 5.19

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling: \$1.3165 up 75p
Index: 77.5 up 0.4
Euro: 12.90 up 0.0327
Ft-11.4550 up 0.0850
Yen 121.50 up 2.36
Dollar: Index 136.5 up 0.1
DM 2.8385 up 0.0150
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3145
Dollar DM 2.8405
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 20.601023
SDR 20.761304

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 5%
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 12 - 11%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12% - 12%
3 month DM 5% - 5%
3 month Fr 13% - 11%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 100 - 100%
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD
London fixed four ounce:
am \$335.75 pm \$338.25
close \$341.00 - \$42.00 (225

TEMPUS

Tace finds flotation a recipe for buoyancy

Tace is certainly not a company to spoil a winning formula and in one of two years both British Indicators and Tace Industrial are likely to be floated off like Gorings Kerr.

As Tace was itself floated off from Mr Jock Mackenzie's London and Northern Group (which still holds 30.2 per cent) in 1968 it should be an old hand at the game.

Certainly Gorings Kerr's flotation has worked wonders for the Tace balance sheet while the 62.5 per cent stake it still holds means substantial earnings will still roll in to the parent company.

The £3.5m not raised by the Gorings Kerr float settled debt during the first half of about £2.8m from the over-borrowed balance sheet.

It paid the £22,000 permitted tranche on United States acquisition plus a £200,000 tax bill; allowed the termination of an onerous BP contract; and Thomas a'Becket, the Birmingham screw making business, was given a new factory.

However, the flotation of the other two companies is not just for the money but to give them a place in their own right and to make their own acquisitions for paper.

Both Tace Industrial and British Indicators have made big strides in international markets in the first half and profits should be rolling in nicely for a flotation, say next autumn.

Trade is good with Gorings Kerr's metal detector order book full for the second half and the expectation that margins can be maintained.

Demand from the contracting food manufacturing industry is paradoxically, increasing, helped by new product lines. Tace Industrial's

weighting schemes have benefited from EEC legislation.

Gorings Kerr should make £2m for the full year and Tace is capable of more than £2m.

Even at 268 yesterday, Gorings Kerr's shares look a buy on medium-term growth prospects. Tace looks cheap at 203p given the growing demand for its electronic equipment.

Brengreen

Full-year figures from Brengreen Holdings, the commercial cleaning group, raise more questions than they answer. That is not a little surprising, considering, the spectacular way in which the company's share price has halved over the past year.

Pre-tax profits are up from £1.9m to £2.4m, but the way in which they have been affected by a change in accounting policy is not spelt out.

Previously the group used the somewhat controversial accounting method of capitalising the substantial costs of tendering for big refuse collection and cleaning contracts. In the last balance sheet, this item was shown as an asset of more than £1m.

In response to outside criticism, the group has now begun to write off these development costs as they are incurred. We will presumably have to await the detailed accounts to see where that leaves the firm or indeed how much was written off in arriving at last year's £2m profit.

Meanwhile, Mr David Evans, chairman says in the statement accompanying the results that the reasons of optimism can be seen more clearly.

Opportunities for the specialist cleaning cleaners around, and the health authorities are

looking increasingly to outside cleaning companies, he said. With the shares bumping along at their low for the year, of 48½p, the stock market does not have quite the same degree of optimism.

H. P. Bulmer

The arrows thudded into H. P. Bulmer's share price yesterday with the ferocity and frequency exhibited in the company's Strongbow advertising campaign. It fell in latters, down 22p to 161p.

The figures - pre-tax profits of £16.1m - were broadly in line with the City's expectations, but the preliminary statement offered little chance of any real recovery in a cider market which has gone distinctly flat.

Bulmer's fortunes are still inextricably linked to cider, despite the company's efforts to spread its interests, and the combination of increased competition and excise duties has hit the industry hard.

The sparkling growth in the cider market of the last two years is slowing, and Bulmer is struggling to maintain its share which is now down to around 50 per cent.

With volume gains hard to come by and pressure on margins intense, the prospects for improvement are not good.

An added uncertainty which lingers over the shares is the full impact of servicing the new bonus preference shares. In a full year, the cost will be £2m, which leaves the earnings for ordinary shareholders somewhat diluted.

The shares have shed 90p in a little more than six months and the only remaining question is whether they will fall any further before the price settles.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Base rate rise helps gilts but equities continue to tumble

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The rise to 12 per cent in base rates provided a little encouragement for Government stocks yesterday, but shares remained shellshocked.

The FT-30 share index slumped a further 11.0 points to 572.0 points, its lowest level since early this year. The index has now fallen 36 points in this account which has witnessed sterling under almost continuous pressure and base rates lifted by 2.4 per centage points.

The depression of equities was underlined by the FT-SE 100 Index which, for the first time since it was established early this year, fell below 1,000. It closed off its worst at 1,001.7 points - down 12.7 points.

British Aerospace, still awaiting terms from GEC, continued to lose ground, drifting another 5p to 328p. Only last month the price of BAe, briefly touched 400p in a bout of speculation. But GEC will be in no hurry to rush out terms while the BAe share price continues to lose ground.

United Guarantee Holdings, the fuel oil group headed by Mr Harold King could be heading for peak profits. The interim pre-tax figure is expected to be £250,000 which compares with a mere £10,900 for the last full year. Shares were unchanged at 33p yesterday.

gilts closed with gains of up to 2½%. The Government Broker took the opportunity of selling the rest of the 10 per cent convertible 2002 at 89½p before announcing £600m of new "taps".

But index linked gilts fell by more than 1% as investors switched to conventional gilts on yield considerations.

Equities suffered from the deteriorating labour situation as well as the move to dearer money. The brunt of selling, with double-figure losses, was borne by stores and drink shares, on the reduction in spending power, and building shares, on the signalled higher mortgage rates.

Predictably, bank shares edged ahead on the base rate moves and discount houses shored.

With the bullion price 3½ dollars lower to 341.5 dollars an ounce, gold shares endured falls of up to 3 dollars.

The three operators, which claim the backing of the smaller operators as well, say BA should only be allowed to operate whole plane charters if the charter airlines are allowed to compete on international scheduled routes.

They believe that BA has already decided to put five extra TriStars onto the charter market next year.

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**THE TIMES
Portfolio**

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares retreat again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begun, July 2. Dealings End, July 13. 5 Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**THE TIMES
Portfolio**
TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
+12 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	Year ago or less	Price	Chg'd	DIV	Yield %	P/E
1	Town Centre		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
2	Alex		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
3	Mickey Mouse		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
4	Country & New		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
5	Charles Nicoll		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
6	MEP		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
7	Marlborough		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
8	Evans of Leeds		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
9	Hedderstone		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
10	Sackville		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS						
11	Bryant		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
12	French Keir		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
13	Loch (William)		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
14	Lilly (FMC)		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
15	Mouth (A)		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
16	May & Maxwell		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
17	Redland		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
18	Sharp & Fisher		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
19	Wiggins		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
20	Warrington (T)		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
	OL						
21	TR Energy		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
22	Premier		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
23	British		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
24	Argus Energy		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
25	LASMO		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
26	Ranger		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
27	Charterhall		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
28	Burnah		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
29	Petrocan		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
30	British Oil		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
	INDUSTRIAL A-D						
31	BBA		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
32	Care Ind		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
33	Berehav		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
34	Davies & Met' A		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
35	Bowes		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
36	BOC		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
37	Coastal		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
38	Data		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
39	Crown House		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
40	Br Seac		150	-10	1.00	0.7	12
	Year Daily Total						

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg'd	Int. Yield %	Perf. %
SHORTS							
102.81	123.03	102.81	Treas	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
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			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex C	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex D	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex S	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex G	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex P	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex R	150	-10	99.57	10.5
			Ex				

CYCLING

Menthéour sprints to overdue victory

From John Wilcockson, Rodez

Everything is coming up roses in the garden of the Renault-Eif team, who yesterday gained their fifth victory in 13 stages of the Tour de France, and in the process moved a fourth rider into the top 10. This is a joyful Picard-Henri Menthéour, who finally won the final uphill sprinting race, first place from Dominique Gardé and Kim Anderson, two consolations in a break which dominated the final 63 miles of the thirteenth stage.

It was a particularly satisfying win for Menthéour, an Algerian-born Breton, who two years ago threw away a Tour de France stage win at the Alpine resort of Orcières-Merlette when he pulled his foot from a toe clip and lost the mountain-top finish sprint to Pascal Simon.

Yesterday Menthéour, aged 24, made no such mistake. He delivered an attack on the final steep hill two miles from the finish, and he beat off the same treatment from the Peugeot mannequin of Robert Millar on the long finishing straight. Almost seven minutes ticked before an impressive Sean Kelly surged by, the Belgian sprinters Frank Hoste and Eric Vanderaerden to take a convincing fourth place.

A series of climbs and attacks in the closing miles split the pack into four groups. At the front, the great Spanish hope, Pedro Delgado, raced

Yesterday's stage

Yesterday's stage
Rodez
Blagnac
Today's stage
Domaine du Château de Rochebrune
Toulouse
Saint-Girons
Mirepoix
Guzet Neige

Habibti's speed should put challengers in their place

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With both Habibti and Chief Singer standing their ground, the sprint for this year's July Cup at Newmarket this afternoon should be as good as a spectacle as we have seen on a racecourse all season. Habibti has never been defeated over five or six furlongs. As one of those nine triumphs was achieved in this race 12 months ago, she is now trying to emulate those great sprinters, Aermont and Right Boy, who are the only horses to have won this coveted trophy twice since its creation.

Chief Singer is out to emulate Thatch, who is still the only horse to have won the July Cup in addition to the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot in the same period. Much though I admire the audacious plan of campaign adopted by Chief Singer's trainer, Ron Sheather, my instinct tells me to go on at Habibti, the specialist sprinter, instead of siding with Chief Singer, the miler, fast horse though he unquestionably is.

Even after watching Habibti only just scramble home by a short head over five furlongs in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot, I still do not subscribe to the view that the minimum trip is too short for her these days.

In my eyes she excelled as Ascon in the circumstances because events, such as the draw, the speed shown by those on the other side of the course and the collapse of those around Habibti on the stand side simply contrived to make life

hard.

Another Sam, the winner of the Reg Day Memorial Trophy last year, is in today's field with another stone on his back, but even that may not stop him.

Before that, Habibti had been well and truly put in his place by none other than Habibti at Lingfield.

Never So Bold, who won

recently the Free Handicap winner, Superlative, and Princess Tracy, who finished fourth in the Cork and Orrery, are other runners certainly worth a mention. However, in this class I expect a march to develop between Chief Singer and Habibti with victory going to the latter.

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Environment, Water/Waste Management, Environment, Advisor for Rural Industries Innovation.

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General Appointments

PETER DYE ASSOCIATES Management Consultants

MARKET RESEARCH AND BUSINESS PLANNING - FINANCIAL SERVICES

£20,000 + car etc.

Senior appointment with leading multi-national providing prestige financial services. South Coast. High culture analytical people management and communications skills essential. Local qualifications. Economics degree + MBA. Age around 30. Excellent prospects. Ref: 332.

MATERIALS AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGER - BUILDING SUPPLIES

c. £18,000 + car

The client's success is based on effective control and distribution of stocks. Centralised warehouses are being introduced to service national network of branches. Some professional requirements for the role and considerable transport storage and delivery experience. M.D. Experience in a major warehouse/ materials management essential. Ideal age 35-45. Location S.E. Ref: 403.

TRADE SALES EXECUTIVE - QUALITY ARCHITECTURAL BRASSWARE, etc.

Opportunity with Knott & Knoblock, the leading national manufacturer of architectural brassware, for a highly experienced interior design professionals. London based. Self-motivation, sales drive and presence' essential. DuGAI desirable. Basic salary + car; realistic prospects of very high earnings. Ref: 401.

FIELD SALES MANAGER BUILDERS' MERCHANTS

c. £12,500 + car etc.

Leader for team selling in Coast/Wts/Glos. Prime responsibilities key accounts. Planning and control; motivation and development of team. Professional selling and management experience essential; some preference associated with building materials industry. Ref: 400.

TRAINEE MANAGERS BUILDERS' MERCHANTS

c. £7,000 + car

Entry to structured training and development programme offered by M.P. Harris. Successful completion will award participants to profit-responsible management with commensurate income at one of the Company branches in the South East. Excellent prospects in building materials field desirable. Ideal age 24-32. Ref: 334.

All appointments are open to both men and women. Relocation expenses where applicable.

While in confidence to Peter Dye with career details - or phone for an application form quoting appropriate reference.

Peter Dye Associates

Management Consultants
Downview Te Whare, Little London, Heathfield,
East Sussex TN21 0BB
Telephone: Horam Road (0435) 2133

Public Appointments

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICER AND POLICY CO-ORDINATOR

£24,000 - £26,000 p.a.

Applications are invited for this post of Principal Officer to the Council following the retirement of the present Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Mr Kenneth Williams LL.B. Wolverhampton is a progressive Metropolitan Borough with a population of 255,000 and the successful applicant will

i) have experience of management and policy co-ordination at a senior level, not necessarily in local government, but the successful candidate must have a detailed knowledge of its structure and functions across a wide range of disciplines;

ii) have a background and record of developing policies to combat social and economic decline now typical of contemporary urban areas;

iii) be committed to working towards the furtherance of equal opportunities and living in a multi-cultural, multi-racial society and

iv) the person appointed will have a strong commitment to democratic local government.

As Chairman of the Chief Officers' Management Team, the Principal Officer will be responsible for co-ordinating the whole work of the Council, advising on matters of policy, and for the efficient and effective implementation of the Council's policies and aims. There will be a small support group but the post is free from specific departmental responsibilities. Applicants, who may be from any professional background, should have the senior management experience, drive and imagination to provide the leadership required at a time when the town is facing economic and social challenge.

Write or ring for application form and further particulars to Controller of Personnel, Wolverhampton Borough Council, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RG. (Wolverhampton 27811 Ext 2160) Closing date 2 August 1984.

Wolverhampton Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community, irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin or colour and from persons with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

WOLVERHAMPTON
centre of progress

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew KEEPER OF THE HERBARIUM

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew is an independent organisation, under the direction of a Board of Trustees.

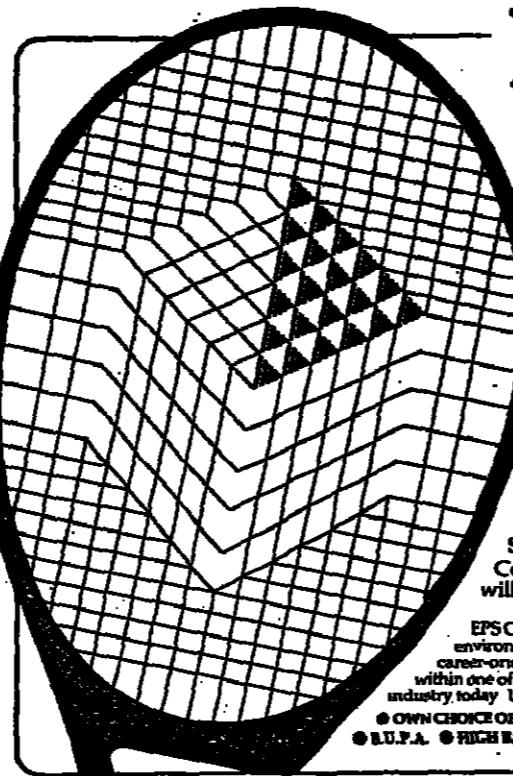
The Keeper will be responsible to the Director for the curation of a unique and internationally important taxonomic collection of plants. He/she will be responsible for the overall direction of research in systematics, including mycology and the publication of International regional floras, monographs and related works. Plant conservation and economic botany are increasingly important aspects of the Herbarium's work, and the Keeper will be expected to further their development.

In addition to an established international reputation in taxonomy or economic botany or conservation or other discipline related to the work of the Herbarium, candidates should have a knowledge of tropical and sub-tropical botany and the ability to lead and manage a significant research group.

Starting salary (including £700 intermediate London Weighting) will be £19,340 rising to £23,855. SALARIES UNDER REVIEW. The Keeper's House on Kew Green will be available, for rent.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 14 September 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basildon, Essex, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basildon (0756) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: 5/6283.

An equal opportunity employer



Be a match winner with a single stroke. Opportunities for Software Sales Executives.

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD are a well established and high growth company with a client base that includes over 70 of the UK Top 100 companies. We are the leading UK supplier of Decision Support Software. As a result of continued expansion we have created Two New Divisions in London and the South East to maintain and build on our position as market leaders.

► EPS CONSULTANTS

Mainframe Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c.£30K
You will be experienced and technically competent in high value software sales or computer services and capable of working with the minimum of supervision. You should have a practical understanding of business/financial planning techniques and be capable of a management role in the medium term. If you have specific experience of Decision Support System Sales we'd like to talk to you regarding Senior Sales positions.

Contact Clive Archer ref: T/CA.

► EPS MICRO PRODUCTS

3 Micro Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c.£25K
You are currently successfully selling micro products or computerservices to the senior financial management structure of large companies. Your background will probably be in finance, timesharing or micro dealerships. Your main responsibilities will include selling the highly successful MICRO-FCS planning system, motivating sales through dealers and selling full business solutions including micro hardware and third party software. In addition, you will be selling a new micro-based Multi-Dimensional modelling software package to be released shortly.

Contact John Reeve ref: T/JR.

PHONE
OF 630 1271

Arrange a personal interview -
call between 9.00 a.m.
& 5.30 p.m.
If you prefer, please write with full
details CV and photo above Branch Manager.
EPS CONSULTANTS LTD, Giffnock House
38-44 Cillingham Street, London SW1V 1HU

► EPS CONSULTANTS LTD

Opportunities also exist in our offices throughout the UK in:
LONDON • MANCHESTER • BIRMINGHAM • GLASGOW • LEEDS

Performance Analyst - £13,250 p.a.

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS Ltd) is owned by the London Clearing Banks and is the world's leading Automated Clearing House, which has ICL multiple 2368 configurations. BACS handles in excess of 6 million transactions per day and anticipates significant growth in the future.

We now require a Performance Analyst to supplement in Technical Services Department at our Edgware Centre. The successful applicant will be a graduate or someone with several years' experience of computer systems, in particular, he or she should have experience in some of the following areas:

- * The performance monitoring of computer systems
- * Data analysis using statistical techniques
- * Design of systems and the management of systems resources
- * Capacity planning techniques
- * Tandem systems

We seek someone with potential who, after receiving appropriate training and experience, will be able to contribute to and provide a major influence in the resources management and DP strategy of the Company.

The position carries a salary of £13,250 p.a. together with an excellent benefits package, including non-contributory pension, life assurance, profit sharing, Luncheon Vouchers and staff restaurant. Where appropriate, relocation expenses and house purchase facilities will be offered.

For further information and an application form, please telephone Donald Abbott on 01-952 2333 or write to him at:

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Limited,
3 De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 5QA.

A MAJOR NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING GROUP Require AN ACCOUNTANT for their Group Head Office in Central London c.£15,000 + benefits

Qualified, with 18 months post qualification experience, you will be joining a young and enthusiastic team responsible for the financial control of a Newspaper Publishing Group which forms part of a large International Corporation.

Your experience must include:-
- Financial Consolidations
- Budgeting
- Exposure to computerized accounting systems

The ability to communicate effectively is important.

This is an excellent opportunity for a young and ambitious Accountant to become involved with an expanding Multi-National Corporation.

Write, giving full details and daytime telephone number to:-

Box 0627 R The Times

REGIONAL ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES ADVANCED TELEX SYSTEMS

c.£20k + car

Manchester • Leeds • London • Midlands

Our client, a major and successful public company in the telecommunications industry is establishing a new sales division to promote further its highly successful telex systems, and lay the foundations for further product launches in the teletext field.

The role calls for the ability to manage a substantial territory and turnover and work in close liaison with British Telecom's regional management and sales teams with the objective of increasing our clients share of the valuable B.T. business.

They urgently seek to appoint successful sales executives who have a strong telecommunications or systems background, and within this environment:

JOHNSON WILSON MANAGEMENT SEARCH

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRANTS ADVISORY SERVICE
applications are invited for the posts of

DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR (LEGAL)

Both posts are located at the Head Office of the Service in London. UKIAS is an independent voluntary organisation formed in 1979 to provide a national legal advice and representation service on immigration. It receives a grant-in-aid from the Home Office and financial assistance from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Director will take overall charge of UKIAS, the Deputy Director (Legal) will take day to day responsibility for staff training, legal advice and information, and the "quality control" of case-work and advocacy.

For both posts experience and knowledge of immigration law and counselling are highly desirable. Legal qualifications are essential for the post of Deputy Director (Legal) while for the post of Director experience in public information work and proven ability to handle external relations (e.g. with government departments, member organisations and the mass media) is required.

Starting salaries will reflect qualifications and experience. Scale for Deputy Director (Legal) from £10,242 to £12,738 per annum and for Director £15,577 to £18,257 per annum (plus inner London Weighting Allowance of £1,191 in both cases). For further details and application forms, returnable by 31st July, 1984 please contact:

Teresa Perchard, UKIAS,
PO Box 132, London, WC2E 7LR.
01-240 5176/77/78/79

HEAD OF CREDIT CONTROL

Consumer Products Major

West London Envisaged Package c.£20,000

On behalf of our client, we would like to hear from credit managers of outstanding ability and achievement who wish to be considered for one of the most challenging positions in the Consumer Products industry. The position involves direct responsibility for a large and established function with a turnover in excess of £200 million and which is part of one of the UK's best known consumer goods companies.

This senior appointment will provide personal challenge and development for an individual, who can demonstrate significant experience in effectively managing and controlling a large credit function.

In the first instance write enclosing detailed curriculum vitae in the strictest confidence to Michael D Bird, Resource Evaluation Limited, 35 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 5DA. Telephone: 01-409 3075.

JPW
Recruitment Advertising

SALES MANAGER

City £28,000 + Car

Financial Data Systems

Banking and Foreign Exchange Position Keeping Systems

Our client, a major international company, supplies advanced computer systems for the distribution of financial data used in the dealing rooms of major banks.

These systems have a high capital value and are custom designed to interface with the users existing computers.

The Sales Manager will control a dedicated team of specialist sales executives and project managers and must be able to demonstrate a thorough

understanding of major systems and be used to dealing with the banking sector.

The company is highly respected and its continuing development creates an excellent climate for further advancement. The job carries the benefits of a quality car, pension scheme, life assurance, BUPA, etc.

Applicants of either sex should apply in confidence quoting Ref. 5/T to JPW Recruitment Advertising, Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB, or telephone (01) 353 5843 or (0962) 64096.

COBOL/CICS with silicon chips!

Analyst/Programmer £10-£14K

Our client, a multi-national electronics group with their European HQ in the West Country are seeking IBM analysts/programmers to play a major role in the development of their Information Based Systems.

Knowledge of Cobol/CICS will be of much interest, particularly with a knowledge of networking systems such as SNA and NCCS.

As well as major benefits, which include a generous share participation scheme, and an exceptional relocation package, our client can offer a unique success related career structure to match your potential.

Please Paul Townsend for an informal discussion at AB Executive (Bristol).

JPW
Recruitment Advertising

NEW FOREST £8,000-£15,000

+ Generous Relocation SOFTWARE and HARDWARE PROFESSIONALS!

Take up the challenge of new, satisfying projects. Enjoy excellent salary levels. Today good firms pay the superb fares and consider recreational facilities... The Projects include...

DATA COMMUNICATIONS — advanced computer controlled switching systems using mainly Minic and Micro, DEC, INTEL, MOTOROLA using ASSEMBLER, CORAL, C, PLM and PASCAL.

TRAFFIC CONTROL — the design and development of computer controlled traffic lights using various systems including 8080 and 6502 using ASSEMBLER, PLM, CORAL, RTZL or RAPID.

DIGITAL TELEPHONE SWITCHING SYSTEMS — using the latest in voice design and test systems — mainly high level language including CORAL, PASCAL, ASSEMBLER or PLM.

Vacancies include... SOFTWARE TEAM MANAGERS

PROJECT LEADERS SOFTWARE SYSTEMS & TEST/PROVING SPECIALISTS

SENIOR SOFTWARE DESIGNERS SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION CONTROL ENGINEERS

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS SOFTWARE SUPPORT ENGINEERS

You should be qualified to degree level or NCNC with minimum 2 years experience please in Software or Hardware or Microprocessor design.

Please or write now!

CBS APPOINTMENTS
1 WOOTTON GARDENS, BOURNEMOUTH
0202-322152 24 hours answered AM/
Evenings/Westends 0202-70378

General Appointments

MICROELECTRONICS Business Development Manager

Southern England

C £20,000 + Car

This new appointment is to head up the new business thrust of an autonomous division of an expanding, dynamic company in microelectronics. Existing products are well founded in four autonomous divisions. The microelectronic systems Division is poised to double its size by the vigorous exploitation of market opportunities based on technical innovation.

The key requirements concern the application of microelectronics in industry utilising an existing expertise in microelectronic systems. The development of new commercial opportunities is fundamental. Much scope exists for the exercise of sales and marketing abilities as well as commercial management talents. Performance standards are stringent. Size, challenge and opportunity abound.

A degree or other appropriate qualification in Electronics or Physics together with a record of sustained commercial attainment is required. It is unlikely that a person younger than 38 will have had the experience necessary to fulfil this role.

Please write in complete confidence, enclosing a detailed C.V. to:

Anthony Neville International Limited
Los Angeles Baltimore The Hague Dubai
Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
31 Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7JB
Farnham (0252) 711311/722685

SAUDI ARABIA LOCUMS

Our client, a leading Health Care Management Company, has an immediate need for Locum Medical and Nursing Personnel to provide medical care to pilgrims in Mecca for a 30 day period from August 20th to September 18th, 1984.

The following personnel are required:

Physicians

- General Surgeon - FRCS, 5 years' experience
- Internist - MRCP, 5 years' experience
- General Medical Officers with OB/GYN & Paediatrics - MRCP, 5 years' experience
- Anaesthetist - FRCS, 5 years' experience
- Dentist - Appropriate qualification, 5 years' experience

Nurses

- Matron - SRN with 5 years' experience
- Staff Nurses - Medical/Surgical SRNs with 2 years' post qualification experience

Other Professions

- Pharmacist - Licensed with 3 years' experience
- Radiographer - Certified with 3 years' experience
- Bio-Medical Engineers - Engineering degree with 3 years' experience

Applications are restricted to members of the Muslim faith as the duties will be performed in a mobile hospital in Mecca. A knowledge of Arabic would be preferred. Highly competitive salaries are offered combined with free air transport to and from Mecca, free housing and food.

Please write enclosing a c.v., four passport photographs and copies of academic and professional certificates to the address below quoting ref. 101/SL.

JPW

Recruitment Advertising

Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet Street, London EC4 2AB.

Chief Engineer

Vehicle Transmissions

Midlands

C £25,000 + car etc.

The requirement is for a talented young engineer who is also a strong manager capable of leading a large team in the tough and very demanding environment of the motor industry.

The position carries responsibility for the design and development of a range of transmissions, both as components and complete systems. The term transmission includes the gearbox, drive line, axle and differential.

Candidates should be graduate mechanical engineers, with extensive motor industry experience which must have included significant involvement in transmission systems as outlined above. It is unlikely that anyone much over 45 would be considered.

Career opportunities are particularly good and the terms, conditions and attendant benefits of the job are excellent.

Candidates, male or female, should either write or telephone quoting reference B2184.

Peter Nurse
Mason & Nurse Associates
126 Colmore Row
Birmingham B3 3AP
Tel: 021-236 0066
Offices in London & Birmingham

**Mason
& Nurse**
Selection & Search

PE P-E Information Systems Ltd
Park House, Wick Road, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0HW
Tel: Egham (0784) 343111

SOFTWARE SALES EXECUTIVES: C £24,000 p.a. + prestige company car

We are Part of P-E International, a leading independent consulting group with more than 6000 clients in nearly 100 countries and a 50-year track record.

We sell: "HOCUS", the market leader in simulation, and the established and respected financial and business modelling packages "FINESSE" and "microFINESSE", together with related consultancy.

We need: Two additional sales professionals. One will take responsibility for sales of "FINESSE" and "microFINESSE" in the Greater London area; the other will sell these and "HOCUS" throughout South Eastern England. The successful candidates are likely to be aged 28 to 35, articulate, presentable and with an excellent track record in the sale of bespoke or package software.

We offer: C.T.E. of about £24K, no upper limit to commission, a wide choice of company car and other large-company benefits.

To apply: Contact Geoff Mackenzie by writing with a FULL c.v. or telephoning for an application form, quoting ref: PEIS 6/104.

BUYER Glass and China

Fenwick Ltd. require a Buyer of Glass and China for their major Department Store in Newcastle upon Tyne.

We are looking for someone who has had previous relevant buying experience and who has the enthusiasm and ability to manage a large and important department. Merchandise to be bought includes Gifts and Silverware, in addition to Glass and China. Management involves supervision of six associated franchise departments and direct responsibility for 25 full and part time staff.

An attractive salary will be paid together with excellent fringe benefits. Assistance with removal will be given if necessary. Please send details of previous career to:

Managing Director,
Fenwick Ltd.,
Northumberland Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE9 1AR.

Carried away at
Fenwick
OF NEWCASTLE

DEMONSTRATOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS

North West London Circa. £28,000

Datapoint (UK) Limited is one of the world's leading companies in office automation computer systems.

We need a demonstrator to help run our brand new demonstration and conference facility.

A pleasant, out-going personality with a smart appearance and some experience of working in a computer environment is required.

Ideally you are between 20 and 35 and have been involved in demonstrating already.

A salary of around £28,000 is offered plus a company car and the usual large company benefits.

Contact our Recruitment Consultant, Caroline Hayward on 01-930 7911, or write to her at Forsyth Executive, 67 Jermyn Street, London SW1 Y 6JD.

DATAPPOINT
We sparked the revolution.

PROJECT DIRECTOR NEW SUBSIDIARY COMPANY VENTURE CAPITAL

London Scottish Finance Corporation plc. are developing a Subsidiary Company to invest, through minority equity stakes, in small to medium-sized businesses, and support them thereby through the provision of Management Services.

An Executive Director is required to head up this operation and to lead the development of the business. The position will probably suit a young Chartered Accountant, Manchester or North-West based, in the age range 28-40, with a wide range of experience. Specific experience of working with and advising these type of businesses is desirable.

Starting salary will relate directly to experience and the fringe benefits are attractive, including participation in the Holding Company's Share Option Scheme.

Please reply to:

M. G. WEST, ESQ. F.C.A.
Assistant Managing Director,
LONDON SCOTTISH
FINANCE CORPORATION plc.,
Arndale House,
Arndale Centre,
Manchester M4 3AQ.

CIPFA COMPUTER SERVICES LIMITED

TRAINING MANAGER

(Salary Package Negotiable)

CCS, a trading subsidiary of a professional Accountancy Institute, requires a Manager to develop and market its substantial training capability in the public sector. CCS is involved in the design and implementation of computer systems for a wide range of local and public authorities and seeks a person with:

- good communication skills and personality
- extensive experience in D.P. training/consultancy
- the ability to develop and manage a wide ranging programme of continuing professional development

CCS aims to appoint a person already highly successful in their present sphere of employment and the Company is therefore prepared to offer an attractive salary package commensurate with that requirement.

The interested in applying for the position should send a curriculum vitae to Robert S. Rutter, Director, CIPFA Computer Services Limited, 3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6BY. (Please mark Private & Confidential).

CIPFA Computer Services Limited

3 Robert Street
London WC2N 6BY
Tel: 01-828 0435

CCS

INFORMATION TRANSFER

Our business is organising information so that people can understand it and use it.

We write guides, manuals, training courses, self-instruction, employee communications, explanatory booklets and audio-visual programmes.

Our subject-matter includes computing, medicine, technology, finance and administration - in fact any area where specialist information needs to be understood by non-specialists.

We are looking for new consultants who can learn quickly, think logically, write clearly, take responsibility, and deal with senior management. They will probably be graduates between the ages of 25 and 40.

Write with or to
INFORMATION TRANSFER LTD,
Burleigh House, 15 Newmarket Road,
Cambridge CB5 8EG

لما من الخبر

CLASSICAL CHALLENGE

From Homer to Howard Hughes — and pioneers throughout history there have always been people with ideals who have struck out on their own, working all hours to achieve their personal goals.

It's the classical challenge and we believe that there are still people prepared to take it up. You may be one of them.

The trouble is you may also be in the wrong job so you're not realising your full potential.

Whatever you are doing you'll be a natural communicator with a flair for financial matters.

Consider the challenge of becoming a Providence

Capital Sales Associate, based at one of our many

offices throughout the country. It fulfills the criteria of the classical challenge in that the potential for reward (career and financial) is unlimited.

Each day is a new challenge. Hard work is essential to success. And a natural ability to deal with people is a pre-requisite.

Take up the challenge now — phone John Hancock on 01-749 9111, or write to him at: Providence Capital Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Providence House, 30 Uxbridge Road, London W12 8PG.

**PROVIDENCE
CAPITAL**

Director of Finance

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Finance. The vacancy arises from the appointment of the present holder to a post outside the Electricity Supply Industry.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is one of the largest integrated electricity generation and transmission authorities in Western Europe. Currently its gross revenues are over £7,000 million annually, and its annual capital expenditure in the region of £800 million.

The Director of Finance is responsible for the full range of financial and accounting activities which are normal for an organisation of this size, but in addition carries responsibility for commercial activities, and for advising on the formulation of the Bulk Supply Tariff.

He/she has a key role as financial adviser to the Board, who will look to him/her to develop financial policies which assist the Board's operational strategy, having regard to the economic climate in which the Board operates. Experience of finance management in a very large organisation, and the ability to demonstrate mature judgement on financial issues, are essential requirements.

Applicants are likely to be at least 40 years of age with professional and academic qualifications.

Initial salary for this appointment will not be less than £30,000 per annum, together with the usual benefits pertaining to an appointment at this level.

Applications, quoting ref. 129/84/TT and giving full details of experience, qualifications and present salary, should reach the Deputy Chairman, C.E.G.B., Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, EC1A 7AU, not later than 30 July 1984.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD



Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION- FINANCE & PERSONNEL

The Commission, established under the National Heritage Act 1983, has over 1,000 staff and an annual budget of more than £20m. It is a non-Departmental public body receiving the bulk of its income by way of a grant-in-aid from the Secretary of State for the Environment, but with a trading income of about £25m pa.

The Director of Administrative Services will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the full range of financial, accounting and personnel functions within the Commission.

The post carries responsibility for the preparation of financial and manpower budgets, the annual accounts (both Companies Act accounts and the grant-in-aid account), the provision of financial/manpower management information, recruitment and the provision of office support services. The Director will be the main channel of communication with the Department of the Environment on all matters affecting the grant-in-aid and will have a particular responsibility for ensuring

that the conditions of the grant-in-aid are complied with.

Candidates must have had wide experience of financial work preferably with experience in the public sector. They must also have had experience of personnel work in a financial or administrative capacity.

Professional qualifications in either finance or personnel work and a knowledge of government accounting would be advantages.

Salary (under review) for this London-based post £20,400 rising to £24,400.

NB: The Commission is an equal opportunity employer. Its permanent staff will not be civil servants, although it has been decided that terms and conditions of employment will be broadly similar to those in the Civil Service.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 July 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, London Link, Basement House, Hartley, RG20 1JL, telephone Hartley (0753) 655251. (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/5272.

English Heritage

INTERNATIONAL SALES EXECUTIVE

Private Publishing Company requires an experienced sales person to help promote 3 aviation magazines. Overseas travel required and an aviation background an advantage. Good basic salary and commission. Company car.

Write to: The Managing Director, The Shepherd Press Ltd., 48 London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks HP9 2JH

THE CAMBRIDGE ANIMATION FESTIVAL

FESTIVAL DIRECTOR/ADMINISTRATOR
responsible for the artistic control, organisation and management of this prestigious biennial event next scheduled for Autumn 1985. Extensive knowledge and enthusiasm for animation are pre-requisites, as is a good background in administration of an arts or similar festival. This Cambridge-based festival attracts over 10,000 visitors each year. Apply in writing, not later than 31 July, with the names of two referees, one of whom should be involved in the field of animation (e.g.

Andrew Blackwood, Secretary, Cambridge Animation Festival, PO Box 17, 1 St Edward's Passage, Cambridge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM £2.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements of births, marriages and deaths by the name and personal address of the sender, may be sent to:

Times Births, Deaths
London WC1X 8ZC

or to: Times Subscriptions Dept.
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MARRIAGES On 1st July, 1984, recently at home after a long illness, Mrs. Barbara Anne Lewis, aged 65 years. Service at St. John's Church, Chipping Barnet, Herts, on Friday 13th July at 1.30 pm.

DEATHS On 1st July, 1984, peacefully at home after a long illness, Mr. Alan Charles, 60, of London, beloved son and friend of Valerie and Peter, adored husband of Linda, father of Alan and Louise, and brother of Carol and Jackie, who will be sadly missed.

Services: St. Michael's Crematorium, Westgate, Canterbury, Kent, on Thursday 12th July at 1.30 pm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM £2.25 a line. £1.00-£1.25 each extra. Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted unless classified as 'notified' either classified or otherwise. The deadline is 8.00pm 2 days prior to publication at £5.00 per line. If you would like us to consider your wish to send an announcement, please include your daytime phone number.

For us, when we were young, we were recommended to God by the death of our parents. Now, must we be recommended, we shall be served by us.

Romans 8:10.

BIRTHS

BEASLEY - On Sunday 8th July at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Walsall, Richard & Richard a son Edward and a brother to Richard and Mervyn.

CARPENTER - On July 10th, 1984, to John and Christopher Carpenter, a son Richard.

CHAPMAN - On July 6th, in Ballymoney, Co Antrim, to John and Dan a son, Daniel Michael, and a daughter, Jennifer.

FARMER - On July 8th, 1984, at Great Barr, Birmingham, to John and Jenny - a son (Thomas) Henry, a daughter, Sarah, Charles, a daughter, Alison, a son, Robert, a brother for Caroline.

JARDINE - On July 8th, 1984, at St. Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Mary, wife of Alexander Jardine, a son, Alexander, a daughter, Heather.

LEWIS - On 8th July at Princess Anne Hospital, Southgate, to Douglas and Timothy, a son, Daniel, a daughter, Sophie.

PATERSON - On 2nd July 1984 at 8.30pm, at St. George's Hospital, Twickenham, to Robert, a son for Caroline.

PINNINGTON-HUGHES - On July 8th, 1984, at Pinnington Hall, Cheshire, to Jonathan Frederick Amour.

THOMAS - On July 8th, 1984 at 10.30pm, at St. George's Hospital, Twickenham, to Robert, a son for Caroline.

WILKINSON - On July 10th, 1984, as a result of a road accident, Jennifer, wife of Alan, and Jackie, brother of Nicholas and Elizabeth, much loved fiancee of Heather.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

PRITHI - A Service of Thanksgiving will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. on 10th July, 1984.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

WIMFORD observes King Victor Emmanuel II of Brazil, deceased.

WILKINSON - On 12th July, 1984 at Our Lady of Lourdes, Birmingham, to Mark and Helen - a son, Nicholas, a daughter, Sophie, a brother for Caroline.

WOOLCOTT - On July 10th, 1984 at Zimbabwe, Zambia, to John and Caroline, a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

TO ANDREW, happy 18th birthday from Mum, Dad, Mark and Louise.

MARRIAGES

REILLY-ALLEN - On 8th July 1984 in London, John to Nita.

APPLEBY - On July 10th, 1984, beloved of home, Stephen Miller, beloved of his wife, Linda, and their son, David, died on 11th July aged 67 having suffered from Parkinson's Disease for 25 years. Stephen was a kind, gentle soul, a good companion and is deeply mourned.

BLAKEY - Mrs. Blakey, 82, died on 11th July aged 87 having suffered from Parkinson's Disease for 25 years. She was a kind, gentle soul, a good companion and is deeply mourned.

BOYD - On July 10th, 1984, beloved of home, Brian, died on 11th July aged 67 having suffered from Parkinson's Disease for 25 years. Brian was a kind, gentle soul, a good companion and is deeply mourned.

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